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CEMA PRICE-SETTING COMMITTEES HOLD SESSION IN SOFIA

LD310222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2106 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Sofia, 30 May TASS--From 26 to 30 May the 13th session of heads of departments of prices of CEMA member countries took place here. Taking part were delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the CSSR. Questions of further work aimed at standardizing the methodology of internal price-setting of the CEMA member countries were examined at the session. Delegations exchanged experiences on the topical questions of price setting, arising out of the comprehensive program of further deepening and perfecting cooperation and developing the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries. The session passed in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

SOFIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIALIST BLOC CULTURE MINISTERS HELD

LD020757 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Conference of Ministers of Culture"]

[Text] Sofia, 27 May--The 10th conference of ministers of culture of the socialist countries was held here from 22 through 27 May. Taking part in it were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR. The Soviet delegation was headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The conference's work passed in a businesslike, friendly and creative atmosphere. It assessed highly the socialist countries' cooperation in the sphere of culture in executing the decisions of the fraternal communist and workers parties. It was emphasized that this cooperation promotes the cause of the further consolidation of the relations of friendship established between the socialist countries, a new expression of which was the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

Those taking part in the conference were unanimous in the opinion that cultural cooperation is playing an increasingly large part in the further rapprochement and mutual understanding among the peoples and in the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension.

Topical aspects of the development of cultural cooperation among the socialist countries under the conditions of the present-day international situation and the role of this cooperation in the further consolidation of trust among the peoples and the attainment of lasting peace and the safeguarding of social progress in our world were also a topic of discussion. Those taking part in the conference emphasized the exceptional importance of coordinating major initiatives in international cultural life.

Those taking part in the conference voiced their profound conviction that they would continue to work with even greater energy for the sake of resolving the tasks set by the central committees of the communist and workers parties of the fraternal socialist countries.

PRAVDA REVIEWS PDRY TALKS, DETENTE, KOREA, PRC LEADERS' TOURS

LD021257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 4

[Untitled international review by Yevgeniy Grigoryev]

[Text] Today is International Children's Day. Looking at her baby any mother glows with an inner smile: It is in people's nature to live and cherish children. They are happiness, they are the future. Concern for the younger generation is tremendous in the socialist countries. The USSR strives to do everything to ensure that the years of childhood are healthy and joyous.

Unfortunately, however, there is still a great deal of grief for children in the world. In the past 2 years 11 million children have died of hunger in developing countries. This could have been prevented if sensible use had been made of the vast amounts spent so unproductively on the arms race. Urged on by Washington and NATO, the arms race swallows up hundreds of billions of dollars. And how many children fall victim to imperialist military provocations and adventures. There is truly no nobler task than striving to ensure that the children of all peoples never know war and that they have a tranquil childhood and a peaceful future.

Effective Course

"Our policy is honest and principled. We are in favor of peace, in favor of all vexed issues between states being resolved by peaceful means, without blackmail or threats. "These words uttered recently by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, graphically reflect the unvarying Leninist foreign policy strategy of the CPSU and Soviet state and their constructive, practical approach to complex and acute international problems of the present day. The Soviet leader's speech at the Kremlin dinner in honor of 'A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the republic, produced a widespread response among the world public and in foreign political circles and press.

The situation in the international arena has been greatly aggravated by the U.S. militarist line of whipping up the arms race, creating centers of dangerous confrontation and trying to cause anarchy, [proizvol] in international life. The peoples, concerned at this, are turning their eyes with all the greater hope toward Lenin's party and the Soviet power, whose tireless struggle for peace has won them tremendous international prestige. "The Soviet president has reaffirmed the peace-loving nature of the USSR's foreign policy," THE TIMES OF INDIA, among many other press organs, notes with satisfaction.

The Soviet-South Yemeni talks in Moscow were an important event. In terms of bilateral relations, the meeting between the USSR and PDRY leaders gave new impetus to the development of the fruitful ties between our countries, which already have a friendship and cooperation treaty. The Soviet Union is widely supporting the profound social and economic transformations being carried out in the PDRY. The new cooperation agreements signed at the end of the visit will also serve this goal.

Great significance undoubtedly is attached to the examination of topical international problems. The special attention paid to the Near East situation at the talks is understandable. [paragraph continues]

Imperialists' intrigues have made the situation there even more explosive. So is it not time to halt the protracted ballyhoo over the anti-Arab policy of separate deals? Logic prompts the conclusion that it would be more sensible to redirect efforts toward a Near East settlement into the only correct channel--the path of collective efforts by all sides involved including, of course, the PLO.

The need for a political settlement of the situation prevailing over Afghanistan was also stressed during the Soviet-South Yemeni talks. The USSR resolutely supports the specific program for such a settlement put forward recently by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government. The core of this program is the guaranteed end to counterrevolutionary forces' military incursions into Afghanistan from the territory of neighboring states.

What is pitted against the sinister imperialist game over Afghanistan and the Near East is the realistic, businesslike alternative of a political settlement of the situation in those regions in the interests of the peoples living there and of lasting peace. The foreign press is noting the "peaceful thrust" of these proposals and the desire to solve problems through negotiation.

Despite the complex situation, the USSR's resolute rebuff to the intrigues of the enemies of peace and the active Soviet efforts aimed at preserving detente and safeguarding the peoples' security are yielding definite fruit. The New York TIMES writes of "success in the campaign which the West regards as Moscow's peace offensive." Paris LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR points to the "Kremlin's diplomatic offensive," noting that the "USSR is still committed to detente."

Paramount importance for the cause of peace and security attaches to the Soviet Union's consistent course--which contains no hint of considerations of short-term expediency--of developing good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation with the states of the European Continent. The recent Soviet-French summit in Warsaw was an important event from that viewpoint. Its holding made a substantial contribution to improving the international climate. Other contacts are also taking place along the same lines.

A routine session of the USSR and FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation has just been held in Bonn. According to KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER, this event "is regarded as evidence of readiness to pursue current or revive old talks." As for the economic aspect of Soviet-West German ties, they are mutually advantageous, are developing successfully on the whole and are promising for the future.

A mutual desire to strengthen the traditional good neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Sweden was noted during the 2-day visit to Moscow by O. Ullsten, foreign minister of that Scandinavian country.

Over Detente

The influence of the initiatives and proposals put forward in the declaration of the recent Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee conference is becoming increasingly obvious. Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU wrote the other day that the conference documents have been greeted with great attention throughout the world and interpreted as a broad comprehensive program to eliminate complexities in the international situation and consistently deepen detente. [paragraph continues]

In this connection an article by E. Bahr in the West German Social Democratic weekly VORWAERTS notes: "We are faced with a veritable offensive in the sphere of negotiation. The West will have to take measures to prevent the impression that it does not want or is abandoning talks."

Unfortunately, NATO circles certainly have mixed feelings about so seemingly natural a thing in international contact as dialogue and the discussion of existing problems. The notorious Washington "irritation" at the Soviet-French meeting in Warsaw has still not abated. But even on this side of the Atlantic there are circles opposing talks in the interests of detente.

Meanwhile the world--and first and foremost Europe--has come close to a dilemma: either deepening detente and expansion of peaceful cooperation, or a slide into "cold war" and a dangerous exacerbation of tension. Sober-minded politicians and an undoubted majority of the public are aware of this. The trend toward meetings and dialogue with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is clearly gaining the upper hand.

But people across the ocean have not stopped trying to drive their allies into an anti-detente trap. The United States shamelessly claims to determine their political line and diplomatic behavior. President J. Carter stated recently, without beating about the bush, that "other states" are allegedly only "waiting for leadership" from the United States. Since no such desires exist in reality, Washington is continuing its policy of arm-twisting.

In recent days American propaganda has perceptibly stepped up the campaign of pressure on the NATO partners. They are being accused of "undermining Western solidarity." In what is clearly an inspired article BUSINESS WEEK "rages" over the "fact that the NATO countries are vying with each other to begin talks with the Russians." The Washington POST tries to frighten people over the "disintegrating alliance." Calls are heard for the partners to be dealt with more sternly. Some hawks, like W. Safire, have even gone so far as to make "recommendations" about repudiating the American signature on the Final Act of the all-European conference, which it signed "on the insistence of the West European allies and in excessive enthusiasm for detente"; to show that "our allies should not think that the United States will automatically agree to everything," and so forth.

Of course, we have here many deliberate exaggerations for propaganda purposes. In accordance with the Pentagon's program, the NATO war machine is gathering speed. So there is no question of "disintegration." But the course of antidetente and preparing adventures stands out very clearly in all this propaganda. And that is what worries the U.S. partners and is causing the growth of political contradictions in the Atlantist camp. London's THE SUNDAY TIMES describes the differences between the United States and Western Europe in the detente sphere as fundamental.

"The allies feel," American observer P. Jennings noted the other day, "that they are being blackmailed in an attempt to secure a united line with Washington in the face of the threat of more serious U.S. actions." In other words--even more dangerous American adventures.

Kwangju and the "Triangle"

The South Korean city of Kwangju, little known until quite recently, is now a symbol of the courage of patriots rising against cruel tyranny and a symbol of the new tragedy of South Korea, whose population are groaning under the twofold oppression of the terrorist dictatorship and American imperialism. The rising in Kwangju was cruelly suppressed, with hundreds killed and thousands wounded. "Although the disturbances have been suppressed, the country still resembles a time bomb ready to explode at any moment," the West German newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU reports. "Washington strategists have clearly not studied sentiments in that country well enough."

But is it only in South Korea? What about Iran, quite recently? The parallels suggest themselves. And so does the conclusion: No American weapons propping up terrorist and mercenary dictatorships which suit Washington can save them or suppress the people's desire for freedom and independence.

U.S. domination in South Korea is generally known. Moreover the Pentagon permitted the use of the Seoul regime's troops which are under American command for "imposing order." The peoples angrily condemn the reprisals in Kwangju, carried out with the knowledge and patronage of Washington.

Beijing militarisms' fraternization with American imperialism appears even more cynical against this background. This fraternization is taking place openly within the framework of an official U.S. visit by Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council.

Malicious, pathological anti-Sovietism and impetous declarations of solidarity with Washington are the two hobbyhorses the Beijing cowboy is riding on American soil. His provocative appeals for the creation of a joint anti-Soviet alliance and for some kind of "strategic retaliation," his incitement to "keep persisting and broaden our struggle" and to "wage tireless struggle" against the Soviet Union are real music to Washington's ears, which rarely hear this even from the most zealous NATO allies.

Not without reason, Washington is lavish with smiles and return compliments. Defense Secretary Brown received the visitor and proclaimed the start of a "new, important stage in the development of relations between the two countries' armed forces." The Beijing figure was also received at the State Department and the White House.

Taking shape behind all this is a compact by the aggressive forces, one that endangers the cause of peace and for which a material military foundation is being laid. This is the main aim of Geng Biao's visit; he has been promised extensive supplies of American military equipment.

PRC State Council Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to Japan demonstrates the same line toward fueling international tension, pushing its partners along the path of anti-Soviet confrontation and using the capitalist countries' industrial and scientific-technical potential to support the military machine of Chinese hegemonism.

During the talks with him the Tokyo government allowed itself to be dragged onto the slippery path as an accomplice in Beijing's hegemonist course. Summing up the Tokyo "flirtation," the paper ASAHI believes that "a front is taking shape directed against the USSR, involving the United States, Japan and China. It is highly likely that the present Japanese-Chinese talks will be an incentive for Japan to increase its defense strength as a component in the net encircling the USSR."

Frankly, these attempts are futile. The socialist countries are capable of standing up for their interests. But the attempt to prompt the world to move in the direction of dangerous tension--this result of the compact in Washington and Tokyo prompts the peoples to be vigilant, to resolutely rebuff these intrigues.

The world has once before known a "triangle" founded on hatred of socialism and the policy of aggression. History has also recorded the way it ended. All the more surprising is the naivete with which certain circles in Western countries are trying to gamble, out of expediency, on Chinese hegemonism. To do this they turn a blind eye even to the fact that Beijing recently tested missiles capable of launching a nuclear strike against U.S. territory, not to mention the territory of Japan and other "friendly" countries. But sober voices are nevertheless to be heard.

"In no way can it confidently be stated," Senator G. McGovern writes in the June issue of the magazine ATLANTIC, "that China, equipped with American-supplied weapons, will confine the use of these weapons to threats against the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

The Chinese, who resorted to military force in early 1979 to 'teach Vietnam a lesson,' may one fine day see certain advantages in using American arms to pressure India, Thailand, South Korea or even Japan. When we play our "China card" in the geopolitical arena we would do well to remember that the Chinese leaders, whose views of the future differ from ours, are paying their 'American card' for purposes hostile to our own." A timely warning.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS IMPERIALISM'S 'ESCALATION OF MILITARISM'

ID021503 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences and Lecturer Col N. Khmara under the rubric "Theory, Politics, Ideology": "Imperialism: Gambling on Force"]

[Text] The world public's attention is focused on the recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference and the documents it adopted. The conference participants summed up the results of the Warsaw Pact's 25 years of activity, analyzed in depth the course of world events and examined topical problems and tasks in the struggle for detente and security in Europe and for the consolidation of universal peace

In present-day conditions, it was noted at the conference, each step forward in consolidating international security and developing the detente process is achieved in the resolute struggle of peoples and all progressive and democratic forces against the imperialist policy of force and diktat, confrontation and unleashing of conflicts, the arms race and outside interference in states' internal affairs.

Stressing that the course of world events has confirmed the correctness of the assessments and objectives formulated in the Moscow declaration of 23 November 1978, the conference participants noted that the international situation has now become even more complex and the threat to the cause of peace and detente has increased considerably.

The facts indicate that the sharp and dangerous turn in imperialism's foreign policy is continuing. Leading circles in certain NATO countries--above all the United States--are increasingly actively implementing a policy course hostile to the cause of detente, peace and social progress.

An appropriate material base is being hurriedly built up under this reactionary militarist course. Thus the U.S. draft budget for fiscal 1981, which was approved by the Senate the other day, provides for an unprecedented increase in expenditure for military purposes--up to $173.4 billion, which is $8.9 billion more than the American Government asked for. And that astronomical figure is not considered the limit. It has already been announced in the United States that in 1982 military appropriations will total $183.4 billion, and in 1985 they will reach $253.2 billion. In all in the next 5 years it is planned to channel $1.2 trillion toward military purposes in the United States.

In these militarist programs a course toward aggression is set. Washington makes no secret of the fact that a significant proportion of military appropriations will go toward increasing the arsenal of "first strike" strategic weapons. Nor does the White House conceal its intention to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union at any price and to create a basis for implementing a "position of strength" policy with respect to the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

American imperialism openly lays claim to a "leading role in the world" with the right to unrestricted interference in any state's internal affairs in any part of the globe. But since the freedom-loving peoples do not intend to submit to diktat, the American strategists are gambling mainly on force as the chief means of achieving their hegemonist goals.

This policy course on the part of the United States and the other capitalist states is not, of course, unexpected. The monopoly bourgeoisie and its ruling circles have always made active use of the force factor in achieving their expansionist goals. Militarism, whose nature and essence were revealed in depth by V.I. Lenin, has been and remains the most important instrument of its reactionary policy. Lenin's teaching on imperialism and our party's theoretical conclusions on the particular features of its present-day development provide the key to a correct understanding of the present aggressive foreign policy course of the ruling circles in the United States and certain other NATO countries.

Militarism is a concrete historical phenomenon. It is engendered by private ownership of the means of production, the class antagonisms of the exploiting system and the policy of its ruling circles. In practice militarism constitutes the military servicing of the exploiting classes' interests and acts as the instrument of their reactionary domestic and foreign policy. "Modern militarism," V.I. Lenin noted, "is a result of capitalism. In both its forms it is a 'vital manifestation' of capitalism: As military force used by capitalist states in their external confrontations...and as a weapon in the hands of the ruling classes to suppress all kinds of movements (economic and political) by the proletariat..." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 17, p 187).

This description of Lenin's has been convincingly confirmed by the whole course of historical development. In the 20th century wars and aggressive acts unleashed by imperialism have taken place during 62 years.

It is known that since 1945 there has been a substantial narrowing of imperialism's sphere of operation. Thanks to tremendous efforts by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries the danger of a new world war has receded. But life constantly confirms the conclusion drawn at the 25th CPSU Congress: Although opportunities for aggressive actions by imperialism have now been considerably cut, its nature remains the same. The general crisis of capitalism continues to exacerbate, sharpening the old contradictions and giving rise to new ones in the state monopoly system and in intra-imperialist relations in the world arena.

Imperialism is seeking a way out of these irresolvable contradictions by means of military preparations, which predetermines a further escalation of militarism. The specific causes of this escalation at the present stage of the current deliberate exacerbation of the international situation by imperialism are revealed in depth in our party's documents and in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's works and speeches.

First, this deliberate exacerbation has been undertaken by imperialism with a view to opposing the further consolidation of the positions of world socialism and the increase in its revolutionizing influence on the course of world development. In the fact of the steady narrowing of its sphere of domination, imperialist reaction has not renounced its age-old intentions of trying by force of arms to resolve in its own favor the basic contradiction of the modern era--the contradiction between socialism and capitalism.

Second, imperialism's course toward exacerbating the international situation reflects its hostile attitude toward the successes of the national liberation movement and the determination of young independent states to defend their sovereignty. [paragraph continues]

This hostility has deep roots. The point is that the capitalist West's economy has become established by adapting to the flow of raw materials, fuel and foodstuffs which came and continue to come on a vast scale almost free of charge or at fabulously low prices from the former colonies, and also from countries dependent on the capitalist powers until now. Naturally, these countries' awakening to independence strikes a blow against the imperialist predators, and that is why in the struggle for energy and raw material resources the imperialists, as is noted in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states, "use force or the threat of force against developing countries with increasing frequency."

Confirmation of this is provided by today's oil claims by the United States against countries of the Near and Middle East. Washington has gone so far as to declare them a "sphere of American vital interests," meaning, in fact, of the interests of its big monopolies and the military industrial complex.

Third, the militarist, chauvinist hysteria now being whipped up by U.S. leading circles has the aim of trying to distract the attention of the people's masses from their latest failures in domestic policy and from a number of serious fiascoes in foreign policy and to somehow justify their course of cutting back the already meager social programs. By this means it is proposed to restrain the working people's growing dissatisfaction and the process of the class struggle. This is yet another attempt to maintain the present social status quo unchanged, and not only nationally, but on an international scale.

Last, it is also necessary to take into account the implacable law of the uneven economic and political development of capitalism at its monopoly stage. Imperialist politicians try to lessen the contradictions engendered by this law and to shift the blame for their exacerbation onto the USSR and the other socialist countries. This is also the aim of the current malicious anti-Soviet, antisocialist campaign which has been unleashed both across the ocean and in Western Europe. Imperialism has progressed from individual ideological diversions to the organization of a wide front of "psychological warfare" aimed at arousing enmity toward the Soviet people, the ideas of socialism and the national liberation movement. A leading place is occupied in this unseemly cause by U.S. imperialist circles. They intimidate their partners with absurd fabrications about the "Soviet military threat" and hypocritically assume the role of all but the sole expressor and defender of their partners' interests.

Well, after all, hypocrisy has long been the distinctive trait of American politicians. V.I. Lenin once noted that the Yankees began by preaching the equality of all people, and ended with a policy of conquest by force. According to the Brookings Institution (United States), from 1946 through 1975 American imperialism resorted to a show of the "military fist" 215 times, and threatened to use strategic nuclear weapons 19 times.

The present U.S. administration has probably broken the record for hypocrisy. While gambling on force, official Washington tries to convince the peoples that this force is not only intended to defend "America's vital interests," but is also aimed at "protecting" the countries of the Indian Ocean, Central Asia and the Near East against "communist expansion," which has been dreamed up by the imperialists themselves.

However, things look different in reality. American imperialism is using force in the Middle and Near East region in order to avoid losing or to regain its usurped right to oil sources and military bridgeheads close to the Soviet Union's borders. For this sake, Washington has concentrated an armada of combat ships, including big aircraft carriers, in the Persian Gulf region.

For this sake the United States is carrying out massive deliveries of weapons to Israel and Egypt, which have declared their readiness to grant the Pentagon military bases, and is carrying out military adventures against Iran and coming out on the side of the enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan.

Trying to stifle the development of the revolution in Afghanistan by any means, the White House is counting--not without reason--on active assistance from the Chinese leaders. As U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's trip to Beijing showed, the United States and China are arranging to coordinate these and other subversive actions in the Middle and Near East.

The impression is formed that American imperialism has armed itself with the dictum of the medieval Danish kings: "Diplomacy without weapons is like an orchestra without instruments." The U.S. President recently stated outright: "A strong America, ready to use its strength if necessary, is an integral part of our country's spirit and the role which America should play by rights." By what right? Washington has an answer to that too: by the right of the strong. And to ensure that nobody is in any doubt about that, the White House decides to create a "quick reaction corps" for punitive purposes and for the seizure of raw materials sources. The United States not only maintains, but strengthens the web of military bases with which it has enmeshed practically all parts of the globe. The Pentagon has about 2,500 military bases and military sites on other people's territory and maintains half a million servicemen there....

Under cover of the false slogan of defending freedom and democracy, American imperialism is in fact fulfilling the role of world gendarme. It is the bulwark of reactionary dictatorial regimes, as, for instance, with the Somoza regime in Nicaragua and rotten monarchies like the fallen shah's rule in Iran, supports Pinochet's fascist dictatorship in Chile, and so forth. The propertied and ruling circles in the United States are coming out more zealously than ever against democratic and revolutionary transformations and resorting to aggression against peoples fighting for their independence.

That is the true purpose of the force on which the present American administration is gambling. The more imperialism's opportunities for lording it over other countries and peoples are reduced, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, the more fiercely its most aggressive and shortsighted representatives react.

In nurturing new aggressive plans and implementing existing ones, Washington is striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union for itself and superiority for the NATO countries over the Warsaw Pact countries. As in the past, now too American weapons are aimed above all against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. "Our troops and bases, ships and aviation forces," American Adm A. Burke wrote, "are a springboard for a spring against the Soviet Union. They are deployed in such a way as to encircle Russia practically on all sides. Look at a map of the world and you will see that they look like the jaws of a huge crocodile, ready to snap at any moment."

And now it has been decided to add another 600 new medium-range missiles to all this. Deployed on the territory of certain West European countries, in the opinion of Washington strategists they will "for the first time provide the United States with the potential to make nuclear strikes against targets in the Soviet Union from the European Continent." Here, of course, they disregard the fact that any such strike would entail inevitable, terrible retribution and that in essence the countries in which it is proposed to deploy the new American missiles are being turned into hostages of the White House. The peoples of those countries understand the full depth of this danger.

The world progressive public are resolutely opposed to the U.S. rulers' militarist plans and the arms race which they are stepping up. All honest people in the world are well aware that the blame for the present sharp cooling in the international atmosphere rests fully and wholly with imperialist forces, and above all with certain U.S. circles, with those who see the relaxation of tension as an obstacle to their aggressive designs, the kindling of militarist hysteria and interference in other peoples' internal affairs, with those in whom the habit of behaving unceremoniously with other states and acting in the international arena as though they could do what they liked is deeply ingrained. This obvious fact cannot be concealed by any lying speeches about the allegedly growing "Soviet threat."

Imperialism has been and remains a source of military danger. This danger is greatly increased by the gamble on force as the main means of achieving a "leading position in the world" which is being made across the ocean. "The adventurist 'doctrines' of the new preachers of the 'position of strength' policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "are dangerous not only to an individual country or group of countries. They are fraught with a threat to peace and security for all states and peoples. And to rebuff these sinister designs is a matter for all who need and value peace."

As for the Soviet Union, nobody will succeed in provoking it. Our state counterposes to the "doctrine" of military hysteria and the feverish arms race the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and the peoples' security.

Our party, government and people, without dramatizing events in the world arena, are attentively following their development and adopting all necessary measures to further strengthen our motherland's defense capability and to reliably defend the gains of socialism and communism. "While the NATO bloc exists," the declaration of Warsaw Pact member states notes, "and while it continues to build its military potential in the desire to achieve military superiority, the Warsaw Pact states will adopt all necessary measures to maintain their defense capability at the necessary level."

Today it may be said with confidence: American imperialism's course of world domination is doomed to failure. The correlation of forces in the international arena has long since changed in favor of peace, democracy and social progress. This process is irreversible. History cannot be turned back, even by means of the weapons that reaction is gambling on. But imperialism could inflict great disasters on mankind. The peoples, being aware of this, display high vigilance and defend and intend to defend yet more resolutely their freedom and independence and their right to a better future.

"Acting in a spirit of high responsibility," the declaration of Warsaw Pact states notes, "the states and peoples of the world are capable of ensuring the maintenance and strengthening of peace and the implementation of mankind's desires for freedom and progress."

DADYANTS ON GISCARD-BREZHNEV MEETING, AFGHANISTAN

ID301431 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 May 80 p 3

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants article: "Dialogue at a Time of Crisis"]

[Text] The Soviet-French summit in Warsaw irritated the White House. Washington believes that France violated "Atlantic solidarity" by talking with the USSR. But there are also other, sensible voices in the West. Thus Chancellor H. Schmidt described the Warsaw meeting as "useful and necessary."

The favorite argument of American propaganda, which has also been taken up by certain reactionary organs of the French press, is the claim that the Warsaw meeting "produced no specific results." Another argument is that it was one-sidedly useful to the Soviet Union. "From Moscow's viewpoint," the New York TIMES believes, "this meeting in Warsaw represents the most sensational success so far in a campaign the West regards as the Kremlin's 'peace offensive.'"

It is no secret to anyone that the international situation, which the USSR and France have in their time done so much to improve, has been seriously complicated and aggravated lately. Western countries, France included, are sometimes inclined to see events and phenomena linked with Afghanistan as the reasons for this deterioration. However, if you approach the matter objectively, the Afghan events were merely the pretext, not the reason for the political disagreements that now exist between powers. The true reason is the United States' militarist course. The reason is that the leaders of certain Western countries, and primarily the United States, turned sharply away from the detente policy toward a revival of cold war. Long before events in Afghanistan the NATO countries had sharply increased their military spending and embarked on a qualitatively new stage in the nuclear arms race. Before events in Afghanistan U.S. reactionary circles, with effective White House approval, had begun to attack and snipe at the SALT II treaty. The apotheosis of this policy was the well-known NATO decisions to deploy on the territory of a number of West European countries new American medium-range missiles targeted on the Soviet Union.

However, whatever the reasons for the tension that has arisen, the main thing now is finding a real way out of the dangerous situation that has emerged. The USSR and France tried together to find that way out.

For many years the foreign policy activity of the USSR and France has revolved around the same axis--detente. The USSR and France stand at the source of all peace-loving initiatives in Europe, and outside too.

The Warsaw meeting is above all evidence that the USSR and France are vitally interested in continuing this policy.

The aim of the talks, V. Giscard d'Estaing stressed in conversation with journalists, was to consider topical problems for the first time this year, clarify at a high level the development of the international situation and find ways of lessening the existing tension. According to the French president, these talks "achieved their aims."

It must be taken into account that L. I. Brezhnev and V. Giscard d'Estaing were meeting after the Warsaw Pact countries had put forward important new initiatives in favor of peace and detente. In this sense the Warsaw meeting is, of course, a natural result of the active foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at consolidating world peace. But the desire for detente and peace is not the policy of the Soviet Union alone. The desire to preserve and consolidate the detente policy is also characteristic of many statesmen in West Europe, France included. A number of the propositions of the Warsaw Pact states' declaration are entirely shared in West Europe. In particular, in order to expedite the preparation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, there is discussion of taking during the upcoming Madrid meeting practical decisions on this conference's tasks and also the agenda for its first stage. As is well known, France supports the idea of convening this conference. [paragraph continues]

Great importance attaches to the socialist community countries' suggestion of holding in the near future a meeting at the highest level of the leaders of states in all regions of the world so as to determine ways of eliminating hotbeds of international tension. Now that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Government has put forward important new initiatives aimed at the political regulation of relations with neighboring countries--Iran and Pakistan--real opportunities are created for eliminating the hotbed of tension over Afghanistan. The question of a timetable for the start of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghan territory and further moves in this direction could also be decided within the context of the proposed settlement, given appropriate international guarantees that all forms of external interference would cease and would not be resumed.

After his meeting with L.I. Brezhnev, President V. Giscard d'Estaing noted that the USSR and France have "widely divergent viewpoints" on the Afghanistan issue. However, there are also coinciding positions on this issue. V. Giscard d'Estaing has repeatedly made remarks to the effect that no one must interfere from outside in Afghanistan's affairs and that the question of the country's social regime must be decided by the Afghans themselves. This is also the Soviet Government's viewpoint. The French leaders believe Afghanistan should be a nonaligned state, and this is the premise from which the Soviet and Afghan leaderships proceed.

The crux of the disagreements lies in the schedule and terms for the withdrawal of the Soviet troop contingent from Afghanistan. But it is necessary to subscribe to realistic standpoints on this issue. "To those who are now calling, even from the most honest motives, for an end to the Soviet military aid to Afghanistan," L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "we say: It is necessary first of all to ensure that the factors necessitating this aid are eliminated." The Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan when counterrevolutionary forces' military incursions into that country from neighboring states' territory are ended. Any talk to the effect that it is necessary to withdraw the troops first, then see about starting to discuss other issues is of course an illusion. Such talk is a waste of time.

Is it surprising that mutual understanding between the USSR and France was not reached on all the issues discussed at the Warsaw meeting? The USSR and France are countries with different social systems and it is natural for there to be a discrepancy between their views on certain foreign policy issues. But in our view, the main thing is not the coincidence of or discrepancy between viewpoints on particular specific issues. The main thing is that the course of the meeting reaffirmed the fact that the good will for cooperation and understanding exists. The main thing is the resumption of dialogue at the highest level.

The critics--especially transatlantic critics--of the "unilateral French diplomatic initiative in East-West relations" can be answered in the words of French Communist Party Secretary General G. Marchais: "We think this meeting is a good thing.... France must show initiative whenever it can in order to help to solve the present conflicts and advance the cause of disarmament and international cooperation."

Washington is continuing the malicious campaign against France and its independent policy because it either does not understand or refuses to understand both the implications of France's standpoint and the implications of all present-day international development and is continuing to gamble on confrontation with the Soviet Union without apparently giving too much thought to the dangerous consequences that the further fueling of tension could have.

By resuming in the present crisis situation the interrupted dialogue between West and East at the highest level, the leaders of the USSR and France have again set a specific example of the constructive approach toward solving complex international problems.

TEHRAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CONTINUES WORK

LD032206 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 3, TASS--The international conference for enquiry into U.S. aggressive actions in Iran is going on here. Documentary evidence of the crimes committed by the shah's despotic regime with the active participation and connivance of the U.S. administration as well as documents proving U.S. direct interference in the internal affairs of this sovereign country were submitted to the delegates.

Among the conference's documents are reports by the Iranian authorities on the role of the USA in the establishment of the shah's reactionary sanguinary regime in Iran after the overthrow, under the direction of CIA agents, of the legitimate government of Mossadeq, on the creation of the secret political police SAVAK with the assistance of the secret services of the USA, on the economic dominance of U.S. companies in Iran and the plunder of the country's natural resources, on drawing Iran into the arms race at the expense of impoverishment of its people as well as a report on the history of the penetration of the leadership of shah's Iran by the Washington administration.

The Latin American solidarity committee and the Women's International Democratic Federation delivered reports before the delegates. They sharply condemned U.S. imperialism's intrigues of all freedom-loving peoples in the name of support for the just anti-imperialist struggle for emancipation, peace and social progress.

The U.S. public delegation that arrived in Tehran gave a press conference. Mr Ball, professor at Harvard University, made a speech at the press conference. He said the U.S. administration in actual fact seeks to prevent the release of the hostages captured by Moslem students at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. He said Washington is using the fact of the holding of the hostages as a plea for launching a wide-scale propaganda campaign and for preparing public opinion for possibility of a new intervention against sovereign Iran.

Another member of the U.S. delegation said the matter is not so much in the hostages as in the crimes that the Government of the United States perpetrated against the Iranian people. The hostages are being deliberately made the focus of passions that are being kindled, and the real state of things is being distorted. He said he shares the legitimate anguish of the Iranian people and its just indignation over the U.S. Government's crimes against its freedom and rights.

An editorial commission was elected to work out the final documents of the conference.

Lebedeva Comments

NC031917 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: Reports from Tehran state that the important international conference to study crimes by U.S. imperialism against Iran continues its work in Tehran. Representatives from 50 countries, of national liberation movements, of regional and international organizations, including a Soviet delegation headed by Academician Sergeyev, director of the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Relations Society, are participating in this conference.

I want to stress that participation by the Soviet delegation in the Tehran conference is a natural and logical fact. As you are aware, the Soviet Union always and unhesitatingly revealed U.S. imperialist machinations in Iran and persistently supported Iran's national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle.

This policy of the Soviet Union was especially manifested in an illustrious manner during Iran's revolution and when our country announced [words indistinct] that any foreign intervention in Iran's affairs is illegal.

It is also logical that anti-Iranian acts by the United States of America will be studied at the international conference. Of course it is not possible to place all the documents revealing crimes by U.S. imperialism in Iran at the disposal of the international conference, which is to meet for only 3 days. It should be said that the Americans and the SAVAK members were able to destroy a large part of these documents. But the facts are many and cannot be doubted. The nature of U.S. policy toward Iran was and continues to be that of intervention in Iran's affairs and efforts to make Iran [word indistinct] of its interests and to impose [words indistinct] on it in order to control many aspects of Iran life. As stressed in Ayatollah Khomeyni's message to the participants in the conference, the United States of America, throughout the entire rule of the Pahlavi dynasty, and especially during the past 30 years, crudely interfered in Iran's affairs. Many examples of this crude interference, starting from the coup d'etat against Dr Mossadeq's government prepared by the CIA, up to the recent military aggression against Iran, can be listed. But I do not want to talk about these with you since you are better aware of this than I. The important point is that Washington, which pays great lip service to the need to defend human rights, was actually crushing these rights during the shah's regime. This policy of the United States can only be described as a crime against Iran and [word indistinct] The forehead of U.S. imperialism has been branded with disgrace.

Incriminating Documents Revealed

LD031812 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 3, TASS--The participants in the international conference for the investigation of the United States' aggressive actions against Iran underway here were familiarized with the documents that attest irrefutably to the subversive activity of the United States against Iran; to Washington's attempts to stifle the Iranian revolution. The text of a "top-secret" message that was sent early in 1979 through the United States Embassy in Tehran by American General Robert Huyser to the then Supreme Allied Commander of NATO Forces in Europe Alexander Haig was, specifically, read out at the conference. As is known, General Huyser arrived in Iran allegedly on a "fact-finding" mission in January 1979 when wholesale protests of the people took place all over the country and the days of the shah's regime were numbered.

The document is a convincing proof that Assistant Commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe Huyser was then in Tehran for the purpose of preparing a military coup so that the United States positions in Iran should be preserved after the shah's departure from the country.

In that document General Huyser suggests the use of armed forces to suppress the strikes of workers of oil fields, of employees of banks and customs houses that were held in Iran and mentions a certain "2-B version." The coded message says that the measures taken by Huyser with regard to the problem correspond to "2-B version" but under the supervision of Bakhtiar (Iran's prime minister who was appointed by the shah). General Huyser writes that he urges Bakhtiar to take these measures and Bakhtiar shows the readiness to take them but that Huyser would like them to be taken sooner. He writes that if this version fails, he will suggest to the cabinet to embark on a direct military coup. The work on these plans proceeds urgently around the clock, he stresses.

General Huyser reported to Haig that the Iranian Army has sufficiently wide opportunities to stage the coup. That the plans of assassination of Ayatollah Khomeyni upon his return to Iran are being discussed. In Huyser's opinion, Khomeyni's elimination could be used for unleashing a large-scale civil war in Iran. Other secret documents that were seized in the United States Embassy in Tehran and circulated among the delegates of the conference give the names of several American "diplomats," agents of the CIA, and several Iranians, the CIA's informers. The conference continued its work today. Many of the delegates who addressed the conference condemned resolutely the crimes of U.S. imperialism in Iran.

Seyyed Sandjabi, a representative of Iran, sharply condemned at the conference the interference by American imperialism into his country's internal affairs that lasted for many years. It began, he said, at the time of the Second World War and expanded with every year. The coup organized by the CIA in 1953, when the lawful national government of Mossadeq was overthrown and the Iranian people's movement for freedom and independence, for the right to dispose of its natural wealth was suppressed, is an example of open and arrogant American interference in Iran. As a result of that coup the Americans put back in power in Iran their puppet, the shah, who had to flee abroad shortly before that. Sandjabi presented to the conference documents pointing to the direct complicity of government bodies of the United States and Britain in the bloody events in Iran in 1953.

Another Iranian representative, 'Ali Shams Ardakani, said that the American administration's aggressive policy in respect of Iran and its criminal actions contradicted the United Nations Charter and the provisions of the Vienna convention. "The United States", he said, "sent to Iran its military specialists and secret servicemen in the guise of diplomats. Diplomatic immunity was possessed even by those Americans who worked in Iran under military contracts, he said.

Hosseini Nawab, an Iranian representative, told the participants in the conference about the activities of the shah's secret police, SAVAK, which, as it follows from documents submitted by him, was an instrument of suppressing the shah's opponents, of killing and torturing Iranian patriots under the direct control of U.S. and Israeli special services. The SAVAK butchers got their training in the technique of murder and torture in those countries, he stressed.

In their statements other members of the Iranian delegation noted that the tens of thousands of American military advisers and specialists in Iran actually had full control of the country's armed forces and it was on their order that Iranian troops were sent to Oman to suppress the national-liberation movement there. It was noted that the principal aim of the presence of American military specialists in Iran was to protect the interests of international imperialism and strengthen U.S. domination in the region.

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS ISSUE APPEAL IN HELSINKI

LD031913 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Helsinki, 3 June (TASS)--Here follows the full text of the appeal to the parliamentarians of the world, issued by the participants of the international conference in Helsinki:

The international conference of parliamentarians for peace, disarmament and international security, convened at the initiative of the World Peace Council in Helsinki on May 30-Jun 1, 1980 and attended by members of parliament, mayors and deputies of provincial bodies from all continents:

Draws the urgent attention of the peoples to the gravity of the present international situation, calls upon parliamentarians of all countries to mount every effort for joint action to save the world from the danger of a new war, to stop the further aggravation of tension, the acceleration of the arms build-up, and attempts to reverse the process of detente in international relations, expresses full support for the efforts of those statesmen who stand for the continuation of a constructive dialogue, re-establishment of mutual confidence and removal from international relations of everything that impedes this process.

Calls upon parliamentarians of all countries to do everything in their power to promote: ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, the prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of their stockpiles, guarantees of security of non-nuclear states, conclusion of a world treaty prohibiting the use of force or threat thereof in international relations, the ending of the production of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stocks up to their complete liquidation under effective international control, the banning of development of new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction and a cut in the military budgets, attaches special significance to strict adherence to the principles laid down in the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and calls for the implementation of all provisions of the Final Act. An important role in this respect can and must be played by the forthcoming meeting to be held in Madrid in November 1980. To make the meeting a success it is necessary to contribute in every way possible to preparing it well and holding it in a constructive atmosphere. In this connection the results of the fourth inter-parliamentary Conference on European Cooperation and Security which met in Brussels in May 1980 deserve attention;

Supports the idea of convening a conference of the states participating in the CSCE activity on military detente and disarmament in Europe, giving favourable consideration to the offer of the Polish People's Republic to convene such a conference in Warsaw, considers timely and important the proposals that a meeting of the leaders of states of all regions of the world be held at the highest level. The most important task of this meeting would be the prevention of war and the elimination of hotbeds of international tension. Disapproves of the production and deployment in Europe of all kinds of new weapons of mass destruction and deplores the decision of the Brussels session of the NATO Council on the production and deployment of the new generation of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and calls for abolishing or at least suspending the realisation of this decision, to open the way for negotiations;

Expresses deep anxiety over the fact that the present deterioration of the international situation raises ever new obstacles to the re-structuring of international economic relations on an equal and fair foundation, and strongly condemns the role of transnational corporations and all encroachments on the exercise of the right of nations to free and independent development and full sovereignty over their natural and raw material resources, welcomes the convening in August 1980 of the special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to the new international development strategy, supports the struggle of the peoples of the world against foreign domination, all forms of racism and apartheid, colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, strongly condemns all recourse to force or threat of it in international relations, expresses its full support to the Budapest appeal issued by the World Peace Council and calls for worldwide common action against the war danger, expresses warm support for the initiative to hold the world parliament of the peoples for peace in Sofia on September 23-27 this year, and calls upon parliamentarians and members of provincial and municipal authorities to contribute in every possible way to the preparation of the major forum of the peace-loving forces.

SMIRNOV OF IOC SAYS GAMES TO GO AHEAD AS SCHEDULED

LD031607 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 22, 30 May 80 p 30

[NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent V. Rozen interview with Olympic Organizing Committee First Deputy Chairman V.G. Smirnov: "On Schedule and According to Plan"]

[Excerpt] The opening of the Moscow Olympics is drawing near. However, the Washington administration's anti-Olympic campaign is becoming more rabid as the world sportsmen's festival approaches. NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent V. Rozen met with V.G. Smirnov, first deputy chairman of the 1980 Olympic Organizing Committee and vice president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

[Question] Vitaliy Georgiyevich, at the end of April you told our readers of Washington's attempts to organize a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. Since then the American administration has stepped up pressure on many countries and on sportsmen. How do you assess the present situation?

[Answer] The activity of the American administration, which is primarily bringing tangible pressure to bear on its partners, is arousing vigorous indignation among sportsmen throughout the world, sports fans in all countries and the international public. They believe that this activity undermines the authority and prestige of the world Olympic movement. Washington ignores all that the athletes hold dear; it is not thinking of the interests and aspirations of U.S. athletes and the athletes in those countries whose national Olympic committees have made decisions to suit the American administration.

[Question] Has this hostile campaign affected the Olympic preparations? Some Western press organs maintain, in particular, that there may be technical difficulties as a result of the White House ban on American firms fulfillment of orders for equipment and instruments. Is this so?

[Answer] The games will be held as and when planned. There will be no technical problems. The only casualties will be the American firms which fail to meet their commitments because of orders from the White House. Their reputations will suffer too, since they will show themselves to be unreliable business partners. If, for example, Coca Cola, to which many foreign athletes are accustomed, is not sold at the Olympics this will be on the conscience of those who decided to punish them for competing in the games.

[Question] At a meeting in Italy Olympic committees advocated certain changes to the ceremonial aspect of the games. How did the IOC and our 1980 Olympics Organizing Committee view these proposals?

[Answer] There have been no fundamental protocol changes. The national committees of certain West European countries, under pressure from their governments, asked for permission to appear beneath the IOC flag. But this does not apply to any of the other competing countries. They will appear beneath their national flags.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON U.S. SUPPORT IN SOUTH KOREA

LD031507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 80 p 5

[TASS 29 May roundup: "South Korea: Struggle Continues"]

[Text] New York--The U.S. administration is seriously concerned for the fate of its puppet regime in South Korea, which plays the role of an American springboard for interference in the affairs of independent Southeast and Northeast Asian countries. As the New York TIMES points out, "the United States has always been deeply interested in this strategically important country."

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent reports from Seoul on the widespread people's demonstrations against the Chon Tu-hwan regime continuing throughout South Korea. "The situation in the country," his dispatch says, "remains uneasy. The whole country is under martial law. The offices of newspapers and radio stations are surrounded by soldiers. The city streets are aptrolled by troops. Many politicians, students and representatives of the intelligentsia are under arrest. Many others are in hiding, fearing arrest. Censorship has been imposed on the press and the universities have been closed."

"The South Korean Armed forces have begun a nationwide roundup of students and other citizens who headed the 10-day uprising in the City of Kwangju," the New York TIMES reports.

Demonstrations by thousands of people in the City of Mokp'p are in their third day.

Thousands of students and secondary school pupils staged an impressive demonstration in Chonju, administrative center of Cholla-Pukto Province.

Washington--Once again Washington has assured the reactionary South Korean clique of its full support. In a speech at West Point Military Academy (New York State) U.S. Defense Secretary Brown confirmed that the United States intends to strictly fulfill its commitments under the treaty with South Korea.

Well-known U.S. politician Senator E. Kennady has sharply condemned the South Korean puppet dictatorship's policy and also its patrons. Expressing deep concern at the "brutal military repressions" against the South Korean population, the senator stressed the extremely antipopular nature of the Seoul regime.

London--Two REUTER correspondents have been brutally beaten in Kwangju.

New York--The U.S. Peace Council has issued a demand for an end to American military aid to the reactionary Seoul regime. The U.S. Peace Council called for an end to the flagrant human rights violations in South Korea and the immediate complete withdrawal of all American troops and nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula.

Pyongyang--The entire Korean people express firm solidarity with the heroic struggle of Kwangju's population against fascism and for democracy and social progress, NODONG SINMUN writes today.

The United States cannot evade responsibility for the bloody tragedy in Kwangju, the newspaper points out. By supporting the Chon Tu-hwan regime, the United States has yet again revealed its true face as the suppressor of human rights and enemy of democracy.

New Loans to S. Korea

LD031546 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1013 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 3, TASS--Demonstrating its unqualified support for the Seoul regime and its bloody reprisals against the opponents of military dictatorship, the White House has dispatched John Moore, president and chairman of the board of the U.S. Export-Import Bank to South Korea for talks on new dollar subsidies to Seoul.

On arrival in Seoul John Moore was quick to declare that he brought no "political message" with him. However, the very fact of American-South Korean talks, the New York TIMES points out, has "political significance" at the present time. This is further strengthened by the fact that John Moore is a personal friend of President Carter.

While waiting for the U.S. President's emissary the Seoul authorities prepared an inspiring list of "programs", for the implementation of which they want $630 million from Washington.

Western loans in recent years have been the only means by which the South Korean economy has been kept afloat after its ruination by the antipopular regime. The inflation rate has reached 50 percent a year. Unemployment, even on official figures, is 800,00 and there is an observable recession in industry. All this, the New York TIMES observes, are "the ingredients for political discontent" in the country. In these conditions Washington, which has already given the Seoul regime $3.1 billion via Eximbank, is trying with the aid of a new injection of dollars to support the antipopular regime in South Korea.

CARTER CRITICIZES EUROPEAN MIDEAST PEACE INITIATIVE

LD021030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 2 Jun 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] In the past 24 hours, U.S. President Jimmy Carter has twice demanded that Washington's West European allies refrain from any steps which might hinder U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian talks on so-called autonomy for Palestinians in occupied Arab lands.

In an interview with CBS, Carter sa[illegible] that the United States would not let the initiative for a Near East settlement pass into [illegible]he hands of the West Europeans. Prior to this, he had threatened to veto any UN action which might undermine the implementation of the Camp David agreements, the initiator of which, of course was Carter. The President, ranting and raving at the Western partners, is clearly concerned about his own contribution to a Near East settlement.

This West European initiative will be discussed at a foreign ministers conference of Common Market countries opening in Venice on 11 June. Pragmatic politicians understand that the separate deal has only complicated the situation in the Near East.

Irritated by Europe's Independence

LD021958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President Carter has demanded that the West European countries refrain from interfering in the process of a Near East settlement. Here is a latest news commentary by Gennadiy Ariyevich:

The nominal reason for the call from across the ocean was the report that the West European countries intended to introduce for discussion by the UN Security Council a resolution confirming the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and containing official recognition of the PLO. Such a position is unacceptable to Washington, which supports Israel's extremist course. But it was not so much the attempts by the West European countries to propose a way out of the Near East impasse which aroused the anger of the White House as their demonstration of independence.

Between the lines of President Carter's television speech, in which he threatened that he would not hesitate to use a veto to block the West European proposals, could be heard dissatisfaction over the very question of searching for an alternative to the Camp David deal. When, 18 months ago, the United States, thanks to the treachery of President as-Sadat, who demonstrated his readiness to serve U.S. imperialism for a handful of Sinai sand, succeeded in organizing the deal between Israel and Egypt, they calculated on presenting the world, including their allies, with a fait accompli. In Washington, they gave little thought to the fact that the deal would not bring peace to the Near East, since it ignores the interests of other states and peoples, first and foremost the Arab people of Palestine.

But life has exposed this truth and today the clinging to Camp David can be compared with a futile resolve to bring back the past. Nevertheless, Washington is still trying today to dictate its will and to impose its own opinions without taking into account at all the interests of others, including its allies. The same thing occurred in connection with economic pressure on the Soviet Union and in the attempts to boycott the Moscow Olympics and in the calculations for a blockade of Iran. Washington, acting according to the rules of its hegemonistic policy, is trying to dictate its will on everyone. Here lies the essence of the call from across the ocean.

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON GENG BIAO'S VISIT CONTINUES

Visits San Diego Naval Base

LD032312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1732 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] San Francisco, 3 June (TASS)--The Chinese military delegation headed by Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council and chief of the Secretariat of the Military Council of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, visited the San Diego Naval Base (State of California), where it looked over the guided missile cruiser Fox and the helicopter carrier Tarawa and were also told about the activity of the naval training center. As observers note, the Chinese military delegation has been provided with an opportunity unprecedented in the history of the relations between the two countries to familiarize itself with a whole series of American military bases and plants, including top secret ones. Thus, today the Chinese military delegation will attend U.S. Navy maneuvers. Before arriving in California Geng Biao and those accompanying him were in Colorado where, according to the Los Angeles TIMES, they visited the American Army base at Fort Carson, observed military exercises with the participation of infantry, tank and engineering troops, artillery and aviation, and also visited the NORAD Strategic Command Headquarters near Colorado Springs. The Los Angeles TIMES points out that journalists were not permitted to accompany the Chinese delegation during this visit.

Kolesnichenko Condemns 'Flirtation'

LD031211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 80 p 5

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent T. Kolesnichenko: "A Shameful Comedown"]

[Text] New York, 30 May--Washington has concluded an agreement with Beijing to supply China with military equipment. This deal was arrived at during the visit to the United States by PRC State Council Vice Premier Geng Biao.

The two sides made no secret of the anti-Soviet thrust of their deal. For the United States' part, the administration would like to turn the PRC into an active accomplice in the "world policeman" policy which imperialist circles of the United States are once again reviving.

This new stage in U.S.-Chinese relations began to take shape several months ago when it was suggested to U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown on his way to Beijing that he begin talks on the supply of U.S. military equipment to China. At the time there were some people who still had doubts about the Chinese leadership's willingness to embark on open military cooperation with the United States. "A number of diplomats," the New York TIMES writes, "felt at the time that Washington's proposal would be seen as premature by the Chinese leaders." In the event, exactly the opposite proved to be the case. Brown's remark on the need for joint action was rapturously received in Beijing.

Such remarks are now the usual accompaniment to talks in both capitals. Each side tries to outdo the other. Whereas during his visit to China Brown advocated "parallel action" by the United States and China, Geng Biao, for his part, even before leaving for Washington had pleasure in saying: "We are carrying out parallel action with the United States. Our views are in many respects identical." It is also characteristic that Beijing's representative saw fit to assure correspondents: "Our U.S. friends can be sure that relations between the PRC and the Soviet Union will not improve."

Washington is now trying to claim that the deal concluded with China "is not directed against any third country." It is in fact a sizeable contribution to China's militarization. At the same time China has flung open its doors to U.S. corporations which plan to build military plants on its territory.

The U.S. public is following with alarm the flirtation between Washington and Beijing. The reckless playing of "the China card" confirms the adventurist features of Washington's policy. Bearing in mind the aims pursued by Hua Guofeng's Tokyo visit, all this adds up to a real threat to peace and security.

And there is one more consideration: The Washington deal and the political and military rapprochement between the PRC and U.S. imperialism shows what the betrayal of the interests of socialism can lead to. The same Chinese leaders who at one time flaunted left-wing "revolutionary" phrases, called the United States a "paper tiger" and hurled invective at those advocating developing businesslike relations with the United States are now humbly accepting military equipment from the hands of U.S. imperialists and are operating on a common front with them against the socialist countries and the national liberation movement. What a shameful comedown!

Soldatov Perceives 'Dangerous Rapprochement'

LD031223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by V. Soldatov under the rubric "On International Topics": "Perfidious Designs"]

[Text] New York--Official talks have ended in Washington between PRC State Council Vice Premier Geng Biao and the U.S. leadership. The results of the Chinese envoy's visit indicate that the Beijing leadership's dangerous rapprochement with the most bellicose U.S. circles has entered the phase of further coordination of aggressive plans.

There is no doubt about that. You need only look at the list of goods the United States will be selling to China. They include radar devices, military transport aircraft and helicopters, communications facilities and much more. Washington has also approved exports to China of equipment for the production of certain types of computers, helicopters and other so-called "dual-purpose" goods which can be used for civilian and military purposes.

These goods will be sold not by the U.S. Government but by private companies. Washington will just issue licences. By means of this maneuver, attempts are being made here to blur the impression of an American-Chinese rapprochement and of the development of military ties. "This is not a military alliance," Defense Secretary Brown said. "You can be friends without being allies." It is strongly emphasized that the United States is not actually selling China weapons. But, clearly, weapons supplies were discussed at the talks. In fact, asked whether China would be buying weapons from the United States the Chinese delegation head replied: "I believe the opportunity will arise in the future."

American officials make no secret of the purpose behind the military aid to China. During the talks U.S. Defense Department representatives frankly stated that Beijing needs to modernize its army to "counter the Soviet Union." A Pentagon official admitted to journalists that the United States is supplying China with equipment it would never have sold to the USSR.

The anti-Soviet direction of American-Chinese rapprochement is only one side of the coin. The other side, which is not mentioned but which is equally if not more significant, contains many unknown and dangerous factors. What role will China, armed by the United States, play in Southeast Asia, in particular, and Asia, in general? Beijing is known to have territorial claims against practically all its neighbors.

China's chances of embarking on armed intervention against other countries are significantly increased as a result of American-Chinese rapprochement. Obviously with this aspect in mind, Brown stated that the new and closer relations between Washington and Beijing "are not directed against any third country." But these statements are hardly likely to fool anyone: The attempts both by China and by the United States to implement direct armed interference in other countries' affairs are too well known.

Washington clearly intends to use China for its own purposes and, at the same time, control its behavior. But this is a very risky game.

The Washington talks are just one element of Beijing's military political strategy. Geng Biao's U.S. visit coincided with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng's meetings with the Japanese leaders in Tokyo where questions of strengthening Chinese-Japanese ties were discussed. Was this a coincidence? Of course not. They are elements of the same strategy directed toward fueling international tension. For this reason the mutual assurances of "friendship" are too reminiscent of a militarist forces' compact and pose the danger of the occurrence of conflict situations.

COMMISSION SET UP TO INVESTIGATE HOSTAGE RESCUE FAILURE

LD031316 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 3, TASS--The Pentagon has set up a special commission which will investigate the circumstances and causes of the failure of the recent United States diversion against Iran. A spokesman of Defence Department announced that the commission will also draft recommendations to improve future operations of this kind. The members of the group, set up by the Joint Chiefs of Staffs, he said, will have to determine areas where changes could be made with the object of improving such operations in the future.

The members of the commission will have access to the most secret information concerning the gangster action against Iran which failed ingloriously, that the Pentagon earlier refused to the American Congress. The composition of the commission is also significant: It will be headed by a former Chief of Staff of the United States Navy, Admiral J. Holloway. He will direct the work of a great number of generals and intelligencers many of whom have directly participated in United States terroristic actions in Vietnam and other South-East Asian countries.

Commentators directly link the setting up of this group in the Pentagon with President Carter's recent instructions to the military department to prepare plans for fresh actions against Iran.

SYMPTOMS OF 'ACUTE DETERIORATION' OF U.S. ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD031441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 5

[N. Kudryumov dispatch: "Ominous Symptoms"]

[Text] Washington--TIME magazine, reflecting the anxiety in the country over the present state of the economy, recently drew a remarkable comparison. Like a pilot who has bailed out of a blazing aircraft and is waiting fearfully to see whether his parachute will open, the magazine writes, so U.S. businessmen and economists were in a commotion, attempting to imagine how profound the critical production slump in 1980 would be.

There are more than sufficient grounds for gloomy premonitions. Industrial production fell 1.9 percent in April--the largest drop since February of the critical year of 1975. The process of curtailment of orders is continuing in the construction industry. But the rapid rise in unemployment is a particularly grave symptom of the acute deterioration of the situation in the economy. It again reached 7 percent of the total labor force in April and continued to rise just as rapidly in May.

However, the pessimism of recent weeks in no way compares with the real shock produced here by the figures just published by the U.S. Commerce Department. It transpired that the index of leading economic indicators on whose basis the prospects of business activity are forecast had dropped 4.8 percent in the single month of April--a record drop for one month in the country's history. The previous record--a 3 percent drop in the index--was recorded in September 1974, that is, at the time when the United States was in the period of its worst economic crisis since World War II.

Commentators here noted virtually unanimously that the April figures signal a sharp economic recession in the second quarter of this year and totally overturn the Carter administration's reassuring assertions that the recession which has arrived will be "moderate and short-lived." Characteristic in this connection is the admission of Charles Schultze, chairman of the U.S. President's Council of Economic Advisers, who stated that, although there are no conclusive figures yet, the index for May will show a slump no less acute than in April.

The published index instantly became the subject of the political battle which has developed in the country now in connection with the presidential elections. Senator E. Kennedy, who is contesting with J. Carter the Democratic Party's presidential nomination, called the published figures evidence that the country "is being plunged into the abyss of the worst economic slump since the great depression." He laid the blame for it on the President's economic and social policy.

SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON GENG, HUA VISITS

LD022222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Geng Biao, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, is on a visit to the United States right now. The visit by an even higher visitor from China, namely Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, has just ended in Tokyo. Here is a news commentary by international journalist Nikolay Shishlin:

The activities of both Jeng Biao and Hua Guofeng in the United States and Japan, respectively, have been depicted most clearly by one of the high-ranking Chinese activists, Deng Xiaoping, who remained in Beijing. Deng Xiaoping, in a conversation with journalists and replying to their question of what is the nature of the ties between China and Japan and the United States and are these ties not dictated by short-term expediency and are they not tactical, said no. This is long-term strategic policy.

What aims are the Chinese politicians setting themselves when they are striving in such an active and zealous manner for cooperation with the United States and Japan? They want to acquire in the United States technical knowledge and experience and they want to acquire equipment for the modernization of their industry, including their defense industry. On the political level the Chinese when visiting the United States try to convince them that they are faced with a straightforward choice--capitulation or struggle. Struggle against whom? Struggle against the Soviet Union.

Japan, during the talks between Hua Guofeng and the Japanese Prime Minister Ohira, had a similar picture portrayed to it. There, too, the Chinese are striving to obtain modern equipment and credits and at the same time they are urging Japan to build up military efforts in order to oppose, as they put it, the northern white bear.

American observers think that the United States, not having the possibility of relying on old friends, is now calculating on relying on new friends. The United States is again trying to return to Southeast Asia after the shameful defeat in Vietnam. It cannot return there directly and so it wants to return there via China. Must it be spelled out that in principle this is a short-sighted policy because each one of the partners of this alliance plays its own tune and pursues its own goals?

HUA VISIT MORE 'PROTOCOL, PROPAGANDA THAN PRACTICAL'

LD021319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 80 p 5

[Vsevolod Ouchinnikov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "What Beijing Is Pushing for"]

[Text] Talks between Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, and Ohira, the Japanese prime minister, have ended in Tokyo. As far as one can judge from the communique on the results of those talks, they were more in the nature of a protocol and propaganda than practical.

Hua Guofeng's trip was prepared and advertized as the first official visit by a head of the Chinese Government to Japan in postwar years. It turned out, however, that this pompous step had to be taken in the atmosphere of a political vacuum. As is known, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party recently suffered a defeat in parliament which was without precedent in the past quarter of a century. In voting on the question of confidence in the government, it turned out to be in the minority. The prime minister had to dissolve parliament.

Both sides considered it inexpedient, however, to cancel the visit. Ohira was apparently hoping to gain some election capital out of the brouhaha over the new stage in the development of Japanese-Chinese relations. Hua Guofeng, on the other hand, was counting on great compliancy from his partner, who is in extreme need, albeit a semblance, of a foreign policy success.

Beijing makes no secret of its desire to draw Tokyo into the wake of its anti-Soviet strategy and to promote the militarization of Japan and the strengthening of its military alliance with the United States. But the cynical straightforwardness of the Maoist propaganda sometimes puts into a difficult position even those chauvinistic circles in Tokyo whose secret thoughts it expresses out loud.

Shortly before the present visit the call came from Beijing that Japan should spend twice the amount that it does now on its armed forces and that China "would not be surprised if Japan became a military superpower." The Japanese public reacted to such statements so violently and over-sensitively that the Foreign Ministry had to publicly dissociate itself from them, calling them "attempts at interference in Japan's internal affairs."

The present Chinese-Japanese talks in Tokyo have again given Beijing the rostrum it desires. Hua Guofeng has not lost the opportunity of using the visit to make unbridled anti-Soviet attacks, to whip up military hysteria and to fawn before Japanese monopolist circles in the hope of getting economic handouts from them.

While campaigning for Japan, the United States and West Europe to build up their military might to counterbalance the USSR, Hua Guofeng has been striving in every possible way to step up the anti-Soviet tendencies in Tokyo's policy. His visit has shown that the Beijing leadership has far from abandoned the attempt to draw Japan's ruling circles into its own hegemonistic designs, to align itself with them on an anti-Soviet basis and to use Japanese economic potential to re-equip the Chinese military machine. Such a prospect would damage Japan's international prestige, its relations with third countries and the genuine national interests of the Japanese people. It would have dangerous consequences for the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY REGIME FACES POPULAR UPRISING

LD031718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0315 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Talk in the series "Topical Problems of International Life" entitled "Popular Uprising in South Korea" by international journalist Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] Good day, comrades! The events in South Korea have been attracting world attention for a long time. But probably this attention is even more intense now because of the recent events in the town of Kwangju where, as is well known, the South Korean regime staged a blood-bath on those who opposed them. But those killed in Kwangju and the many hundreds of patriots who were arrested does not mean that a tragic line has been drawn in the South Korean drama which has been going on for more than 10 years. For the past 18 years, until last fall, the regime of the well-known American henchman Pak Chong-hui ruled and reigned in South Korea. Pak Chong-hui was murdered in October and from that date, when South Korea was discussed in the West, the situation there was defined as being very nearly a kind of Seoul spring.

At the same time, the United States really did welcome the weak signs of liberalization in this satrap regime. It welcomed the modest opportunities which were afforded to opposition groups by the South Korean regime. It welcomed the relative normalcy at the higher education establishments in the country. In general, it seemed to the United States that things were going in a way which was more advantageous and pleasant for it and the South Korean regime did not look as bad as it did in past decades, especially since the United States is strongly tied to South Korea, or to be more precise, has attached itself strongly to South Korea.

The United States has invested about $6 billion in South Korea. Guarding these billions are 39,000 American servicemen and not far away, in the Korean straits, are American naval vessels.

At the end of last year, after the murder of Pak Chong-hui, people began to say that South Korea was starting to change, starting to change for the better. People were already saying that the end of this year a new constitution would be appearing in South Korea and that in the following spring there would be elections. In any event, this is what the new Korean President Choe Kyu-ha was saying. Incidentally, Choe Kyu-ha is by all accounts, a figure which is by no means the dominant one on the political stage in this country. At first, little by little and then more and more openly the military--and above all the Director of Army Intelligence and now also the Director of Central Intelligence General Chon Tu-hwan--began to decisively influence the course of South Korean affairs.

Chon Tu-hwan is fairly well known in South Korea. A 49-year old general he was the security chief for the former dictator Pak Chong-hui and is an ardent admirer of his views. And the views of Pak Chong-hui were straightforward enough--to steal and not let go. On 30 April, the military and above all the South Korean strongman Chon Tu-hwan decided it was time to end the disturbances which were spreading throughout the country and which affected higher education establishments, which affected various cities and which affected businesses and mines. The military decided to smash the opposition and this is what led to the explosion in Kwangju.

Kwangju is South Korea's third largest city with a population of 800,000. Real battles took place there between patriots and troops. But now, as I have already said, hundreds of people have been thrown into prison and hundreds have been killed. A special 25-member council for national security has been set up in South Korea. Two-thirds of this council consists of top army men and one third is, well, only figureheads reportedly having a civilian function. But perhaps more noteworthy is not the creation of this special council for national security--what is more noteworthy in this case is the U.S. reaction.

The United States is trying to pretend that the events in Kwangju are purely a South Korean matter and that it is only concerned about how to protect South Korea from a return to an openly dictatorial regime. But in fact the United States is holding its finger on the trigger in this matter. In any event, two American aircraft carriers--the Coral Sea and Midway--are near South Korea. On board these vessels are a group of marines and certain contingents of the United States Air Force. These marines and air force contingents are subordinated to, as it so happens, the American command in South Korea. And although, and I repeat, the United States is pretending that it is not clear against whom these forces are aimed, to all intents and purposes the vagueness is not so. Indeed, it would be preferable for the United States to have a more decent regime in South Korea. But if it has to make a choice between losing its position in South Korea and the regime being more decent, then the United States most certainly prefers any regime as long as it acts as a watchdog for American interests in this area. But I would again like to repeat that the bloodbath in Kwangju, organized by American henchmen, does not mean that a line has been drawn in the South Korean drama. Actually, the situation in this country continues to be explosive if one looks at the situation in South Korea's economy.

This country's economy developed at a fairly rapid race, thanks to American investments. But over the last year the economy has not been looking quite as rosy. This economy is affected by inflation. The rate of inflation was 48 percent alone in the first 3 months of this year as compared to the same 3-month period last year. Unemployment in South Korea, with a population of only 38,000,000 is 750,000. This is 5.3 percent of the total workforce of the country which is out of work, which does not have a job. And in South Korea there is no social security system at all.

In politics the generals obviously intend to tighten the screws. They claim that there is now a lack of law and order in the country and that this lack of law and order is allegedly a direct expression of the distorted understanding of freedom. They now want to spread freedom the way Pak Chong-Hui understood it--that is the freedom of concentration camps, the freedom of prisons, the freedom to arrest all dissidents and the freedom to deal with one's political opponents. This means the the institution of a certain barracks-like discipline and they are prepared to indulge in any crime for the sake of instituting this barracks-like discipline.

No matter how often the United States reiterates its warnings to the military rulers of South Korea--in particular General Chon Tu-hwan--about acting this way, is also stresses that it does not want to torpedo South Korea's security. At the same time, the United States is not at all concerned by the fact that no outsider threatens South Korea's security. The security of the South Korean regime planted there in Seoul by the United States is being violated. We can say quite definitely that the security which the United States would like to give to its South Korean puppets is quite unattainable.

A working class movement has arrived in South Korea. Its actions will become increasingly sharp and clear-cut as the more complicated and difficult the economic situation becomes. The students and intelligentsia which do not like the police regime ruling the country are actively joining antigovernment actions in South Korea. Of course, those who rule South Korea today at the bidding of the United States can slow the course of events. They can win individual battles and individual fights against the opposition which is becoming active and which is really striving for changes. But it is not by chance that the United States is comparing the state of affairs in South Korea with the situation in Iran on the even of the downfall of the shah's regime; because time is passing away for the sweet life of dictators and the political climate is becoming unfavourable for them, above all in their own countries. And now when the South Korean rulers, with the tacit support of the United States, want to shield and shut off their country from the winds of change which are rolling over South Korea, when they want to slam the doors of the South Korean house from these changes, then this policy of course has no future because these changes have themselves arisen from South Korea's own soil. There is no way that South Korea can escape these changes by any external screens.

REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO-RAO TALKS, LUNCHEON ADDRESSES

LD032004 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 3 Jun 80

["Soviet-Indian Talks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 3, TASS--Minister of external affairs of the republic of India P.V. Narasimha Rao today arrived in Moscow for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

India's Ambassador in the USSR Inder Kimar Gujral was among the welcoming party.

Andrey Gromyko and P.V. Narasinha Rao held talks on the same day.

At the talks that proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere the sides exchanged opinions about the present-day international situation and ways of normalizing it, about the continuation of the detente and its further strengthening.

The sides pointed with satisfaction to the further successful development of the traditional Soviet-Indian cooperation in various spheres.

The talks between the ministers were continued in the afternoon.

Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Welcoming the guest, Andrey Gromyko said: "Summit meetings hold a special place in Soviet-Indian contacts and in the entire range of our bilateral relations. A very important recent meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Mrs Indira Gandhi in Belgrade was, as usual, of a constructive nature".

"Leonid Brezhnev said aptly about the character and the present level of relations between our countries: 'Soviet-Indian friendship, our successful cooperation in various spheres ranging from foreign policy actions from close or similar stands to the construction of industrial complexes and space exploration, is a most important achievement of our peoples, of our states.'

"The firm friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India which steadily develop on the basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, have a clear perspective in all spheres. They played and, we are sure, will play a significant role in maintaining international peace and security".

"Therefore we believe that this exchange of opinions with you will help further deepen mutual understanding between our countries".

"We respect the opinion of friendly India, we highly appreciate its contribution to the struggle for peace, disarmament, detente, and we view with approval the growth of its international prestige".

"It is particularly important to emphasize the significance of Soviet-Indian cooperation for peace and stability on the planet now when the international situation has been noticeably complicated. Responsibility for this rests with the imperialist circles which are not suited by prospects of an improvement of the international climate and consolidation of peace on earth. They intend to bury detente, to bury the cause of equitable cooperation between states."

"The U.S. armed provocation in Iran points to the danger and recklessness of such a course. China with its hegemonistic course in international affairs pours oil on the flame. Expanding cooperation with Western aggressive circles, primarily of the United States, Beijing obviously seeks not to lag behind Washington in efforts aimed at complicating the international situation, at interfering in the internal affairs of other states, particularly in Asia."

"In the present complex international conditions many people ask the question how and in what direction matters should be conducted. Our answer to this question is resolute and definite: It is necessary to step up the struggle for detente, for disarmament, for the widening of international cooperation.

"This is precisely how we and our allies act. This is shown, specifically, by the initiatives that were advanced at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states that was held recently in Warsaw. One of these initiatives, the proposal to hold shortly a summit meeting of leaders of states of all areas, attracted particular interest in the world. That meeting could discuss a task of priority importance with which the whole of mankind is concerned, the task of stamping out the seats of international tension. It would be well worth to exert efforts for its solution."

"Imperialists and their flunkeys are trying to create one of such seats of tensions in direct proximity of the borders of the USSR and India. We mean the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the aim of stifling the Afghan revolution. The Government of Pakistan assumed the role of a direct accomplice in this imperialist venture and made its territory available for bases of aggression. Some of the decisions of the recent session of the Islamic Conference Organisation in Islamabad do not promote the lessening of tensions in the area. Much sooner, they have the opposite effect.

"It must be clear to all that the attempts to change the realities existing in Afghanistan are hopeless. Any discussions concerning this, any attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan are pointless. As to the situation that has formed around Afghanistan it is not only possible but also necessary to settle it by way of talks. The Soviet Union is in favor of such a settlement.

"The basis of such a settlement is set out in the proposals made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on May 14. We fully support this important initiative of the (?Afghan leadership). The question of the withdrawal of the Soviet armed contingents from the territory of Afghanistan that are there at the request of the Afghan Government, could also be solved in the course of a political settlement if of course the aggression against the DRA is terminated and if this is duly guaranteed."

"I would like to say a few words about the Indian Ocean in view of the growth of the threat to the security of the states of the area. The threat emanates not from the Soviet Union which, as Western and Beijing propaganda insist, allegedly seeks to 'get an access to the warm south seas'. The threat is being created by the actions of the USA which has lately concentrated a whole armada of its warships in the Indian Ocean and continues building up its military presence there. The USA is expanding the already existing military bases and is looking for new ones in the area."

"All this of course cannot but arouse the serious concern of peace forces, of littoral states, in the first place. In the declaration adopted by them the Soviet Union together with the other parties to the Warsaw Treaty condemned these militarist actions of the USA and stated its support for the proposals of the littoral states of the Indian Ocean about making the area a zone of peace. I am emphasizing, a zone of peace and not of some special interests of the USA."

"In conclusion allow me to express confidence that your visit will become another step along the road of further development of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation in the interests of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of the cause of peace on earth."

In his reply speech P.V. Narasinha Rao emphasized that Indian-Soviet relations develop sucessfully. Our government has more than once reaffirmed India's determination to continue to strengthen these relations, for we know that strong Indian-Soviet friendship meets the interests of both our two peoples and the peoples of the whole world. He said, friendship between India and the Soviet Union is not directed against any other country or any other people and can viewed as an example of how countries with different socio-economic systems can cooperate harmoniously if they aim to contribute to the cause of universal peace and expansion of cooperation between countries. Indian-Soviet cooperation has attained the stage of maturity and durability, he said.

It is well remembered in India that the Soviet Union was the first to give India support and assistance in the development of its industrial potential. 25 years have elapsed, and now more than 70 enterprises, built with the help and assistance of the Soviet Union, patently illustrate the depth and fruitfullness of Indian-Soviet cooperation. It is a pleasant coincidence that the 25th anniversary of this cooperation fell due this year.

The minister said that the 1970s could be described with full ground as years of detente and that there was every reason to consider them as an important milestone in the history of international relations. A whole number of agreements were drawn up and concluded during this period. These agreements promoted relaxation of tension, particularly in Europe. This process was welcomed and the hope was expressed that detente would be spread to other areas of the world and it would therefore become stronger and more effective, the Indian minister said.

In conclusion P.V. Narasimha Rao emphasised the significance of the meeting between India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Suprême Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in Belgrade and also of the current Indian-Soviet negotiations in Moscow.

Present at the luncheon were alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Pegov, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of USSR state committees and also officials who are accompanying India's minister for external affairs.

Glazunov Commentary

LD031300 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tuesday is the first day of the official visit to the Soviet Union by the Indian foreign minister, Narasimha Rao. Here is comment from our observer Viktor Glazunov:

The level of the development of contacts between states in the political field is a correct indicator of the general state of relations between them. In February, India was visited by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and (?at) the beginning of last month President Leonid Brezhnev met the prime minister, Indira Gandhi, in Belgrade. And now the Indian foreign minister pays a visit to the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Indian relations are not merely sound, but friendly. This was recently reaffirmed by the prime minister, Indira Gandhi, who described the Soviet Union as a true friend of India. It has helped us in our economic development, she said, and has supported our stand on many outstanding international problems. More than 70 joint Soviet-Indian projects are a vivid evidence of cooperation between the two countries. The industrial enterprises built in India with Soviet assistance produce over 40 percent of steel 70 percent of oil and roughly 80 percent of metallurgical equipment.

As for cooperation on the international scene, it is common knowledge that the Soviet Union and India have done much for making the relaxation of tensions of dominating trend in international life. Now the process of easing tension is subjected to serious trial and relations between the Soviet Union and India are singled out as a factor of stability and peace at a time when Washington and Beijing are heightening tension and provoking conflict in various regions, including those that are in immediate proximity of India. The United States has concentrated a military armada unprecedented for peaceful times in the Indian Ocean. The threatening buildup of American military might is under way on the Diego Garcia Island. Incidentally, all this peace-endangering process started long before the Afghan events, which Washington alleges to be the main cause of all complications in the world.

In this complex international situation the Soviet Union and India do not lose reliable beacons both in bilateral relations and on the world scene. During the Belgrade meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi in May, the course was confirmed for further cooperation between the two countries in various fields. It was also noted that the Soviet Union and India saw eye to eye on the main questions of easing tension and consolidating peace.

Considering the role played in the world by the Soviet Union and India, a major developing country following the road of nonalignment, it is hard to overestimate the international significance of good neighborliness and cooperation between them. This makes it clear why Soviet-Indian political contacts generate constant and universal interest. The visit by the Indian foreign minister, Narasimha Rao, to the Soviet Union will undoubtedly contribute to furthering ties between the Soviet Union and India in all fields and to their cooperation on the international scene to ease tension and promote peace.

INDIRA GANDHI COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN, INDIA-U.S. TIES

LD031443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Indira Gandhi interview"]

[Text] Bonn, 31 May--In an interview with West Germany's QUICK magazine Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi condemned the propaganda racket kicked up in the West over Afghanistan. "In the West morality is two faced," the prime minister stressed. "Not so long ago China invaded Vietnam yet the West did not make a fuss about it."

Touching both on Pakistan's position in light of the regional situation and the transformation of this country, a neighbor of India's, into a military bridgehead for acts of provocation against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and on the deliveries of U.S. and Chinese weapons to Ziaul Haq's regime, Gandhi stated: The present Pakistani Government is not based on the people. As for the arms deliveries, they are not making the Pakistani Government more popular. We are afraid, Gandhi pointed out, that these weapons may be used to threaten India or the people of Pakistan itself. Here, speaking of the military cooperation between Washington and Islamabad, the Indian prime minister noted in particular that "so far the United States has been accustomed to taking Pakistan's side."

Noting next the inconsistency and erraticism of the present U.S. administration's course with respect to India, combining as is well known, the methods of "flirtation" with this great Asian country and a policy of overt blackmail and pressure, Gandhi said in particular: India has always acted reasonably. If the United States treated any other country as it has us, a far more serious situation might arise. In any case, Gandhi stressed, the Carter's accession to the post of president there emerged a U.S. statesman who had declared publicly that he "is prejudiced as regards India." She also expressed concern at the strengthening of the close cooperation among the United States, China and Pakistan. In conclusion Gandhi noted that India is carrying out nuclear tests for peaceful purposes.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES AFGHAN INFORMATION CULTURE MINISTER

LD032146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Sarboland, minister of Information and Culture of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

They discussed the further development and deepening of Soviet-Afghan cooperation in the areas of culture and art.

Film Production Agreement

LD032250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A working meeting of Soviet and Afghan cinematographers took place in Moscow today. It concluded with the signing of an agreement in the field of cinematography which envisages the joint production of films, exchange of films and specialist delegations and joint participation in international festivals, as well as the holding of film week.

The agreement was signed by Chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography (Goskino), Yermash, and for the Afghan side, by Sarboland, minister of information and culture of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"The document signed today," Sarboland said, "opens up new possibilities for extending creative ties between cultural workers in the USSR and Afghanistan, the development of which makes an important contribution towards strengthening the fraternal alliance of our peoples."

USSR GRANTS SATELLITE TRACKING STATION TO AFGHANISTAN

LD032252 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Afghan television viewers will be able to watch the coverage of the Moscow Olympic games. For that purpose, the Soviet Union has granted a satellite tracking station to Afghanistan.

REPORTAGE ON ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

PRAVDA Article

LD021333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by V. Shafazhev: "Along the Path of Cooperation"]

[Text] The public of the USSR and Yugoslavia is now celebrating the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Belgrade declaration which became one of the important milestones marking the advance of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. The principles of these relations, as expressed in the 1955 Belgrade declaration and the 1956 Moscow declaration and statement, were confirmed and further developed and acquired new content in the 1971 statement and the subsequent joint Soviet-Yugoslav documents of 1972 through 1979. All these documents serve as a solid basis for the close cooperation between our countries.

The meetings between Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito were of special significance for the strengthening of relations between the CPSU and the LCY and the peoples of the two countries. These meetings helped to expand mutual understanding and to intensify Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in various spheres.

The meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Yugoslav leadership in Belgrade in May 1980 was a new step on the path of the consolidation of this cooperation. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at this meeting, the Soviet leadership wants an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, cordiality and absolute equality to reign always in Soviet-Yugoslav relations. The many years of cooperation attest that in the USSR the peoples of Yugoslavia have a true and good friend.

For their part the Yugoslav leaders assess highly the cooperation in all spheres between Yugoslavia and the USSR, along both state and party channels.

Our ties have shown their fruitfulness and have acquired a stable, systematic nature. Economic, scientific and technical cooperation is being intensified. Constant contacts between state and public organizations, the exchange of spiritual values and direct communication between working people have become the daily practice of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

The basis of the favorable development of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation and its leading component is the strengthening of ties between the CPSU and the LCY. Our parties, united and inspired by Marxist-Leninist ideals, occupy a leading position in their countries, and it is their contacts and collaboration which serve as the decisive condition of ensuring that Soviet-Yugoslav relations strengthen and develop for the benefit of the two countries' peoples and for the benefit of the cause of peace and socialism.

The present high level of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is embodied in diverse, mutually advantageous economic ties. The Soviet Union has taken first place among Yugoslavia's trade partners. In the current year trade turnover between our states will exceed $4 billion. The USSR now receives more than one-fifth of all Yugoslav exports. The quantitative increase in trade turnover is accompanied by positive changes in its structure. Finished products occupy an increasingly large place in this exchange.

In accordance with intergovernmental agreements the Soviet Union has given and is giving assistance in the construction and modernization of more than 120 Yugoslav projects, of which 70 have been commissioned. Among them are the Danube Hydroelectric Power "flagship" Dzherdap-1, the Negotino, Sisak and Zagreb thermal power stations, new production facilities at the Zenica and Smederevo metallurgical combines, the Birach alumina plant and others. One-fourth of all the energy capacities in Yugoslavia, 42 percent of iron-smelting capacities, 35 percent of steel-smelting capacities and 32 percent of coke production capacities have been commissioned with economic and technical assistance from the USSR.

Yugoslav industry, in its turn, supplies the Soviet Union with machines and equipment for ferrous metallurgy and nuclear power stations and with machine tools. Workers and engineers from Yugoslavia's Trudbenik and Industrogradnya enterprises have constructed comfortable hotel complexes in Yalta and Moscow and are constructing a hotel complex in the Sochi region. Industrial cooperation is taking place between the collectives of the Kragujevac Tsrvena Zastava association of plants and the Volga truck plant.

Great creative plans and deeds unite Soviet and Yugoslav scientists. In accordance with joint plans 120 Soviet and 130 Yugoslav organizations and institutes are elaborating scientific and technical problems which are important for the national economies of both countries.

The level of multifaceted ties that has been attained and the experience of interaction accumulated in different spheres create good prerequisites for the further development of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

In summing up the results of Soviet-Yugoslav ties since the signing of the 1955 Belgrade declaration one is totally justified in noting that the dominant trend in relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia--countries of the same social formation--is that which unites us and joins us together; this trend is governed by the objective law-governed patterns of socialism's development as revealed by Marx and Lenin and confirmed by the experience of many fraternal parties.

The formation and development of broad cooperation between socialist states is a complex and multifaceted process. Some problems or others occasionally crop up in the practice of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. Our countries' communist parties have managed jointly to find the key to their solution and to ensure the stable development of ties. I am talking about the sincere desire for mutual understanding and trust, about the respectful attitude toward one another's experience. Our country's communists and all Soviet people have a constant desire to strengthen the friendly ties with Socialist Yugoslavia on the basis of unswerving observance of the principles and accords jointly agreed on at the highest level, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and strict respect for sovereign rights.

The class enemies of socialism have not given up trying to split relations between fraternal countries creating a new society. Stooping to the most preposterous fabrications and fables, our enemies are seeking to discredit and undermine Soviet-Yugoslav friendship. They try to make the differences in the communist parties' approaches to particular questions into irreconcilable disagreements and to cause trouble between our countries and peoples. To these intrigues the communists counterpose loyalty to the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and broad internationalist solidarity.

Cemented by profound historical traditions and the memory of combat fraternity and international solidarity in the struggle for communist ideals, our friendship responds to the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples. It is our common asset and is an important factor of modern international life.

The course toward consolidating friendship with Yugoslavia was confirmed by the 25th CPSU Congress, and our party is consistently implementing it. Soviet people have always wanted and do want to see Yugoslavia a united, cohesive and thriving country successfully building socialism. They believe in Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, in its future, and they are well aware of their joint responsibility for its fruitful development. Broad horizons of cooperation in all spheres of social life have been opened up before the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Kornilov on Relations

LD311248 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 31 May 80

["USSR-Yugoslavia: Along the Road of Friendship, Along the Road of Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 31, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The 25th anniversary of the signing of the Belgrade declaration, the document that has played an important role in the all-round development of the friendly Soviet-Yugoslav relations, falls due on June 2.

Soviet-Yugoslav friendship sanctified by profound historic traditions, by the memory of the brotherhood-in-arms, by internationalist solidarity in the struggle for communist ideals, has strengthened immeasurably in the past quarter of a century, and the peoples of our countries are unanimous in the opinion that this friendship should be strengthened further. Many-faceted and constantly widening cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres, the striving of both countries to bring this cooperation to an ever higher level is now characteristic of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

With the feeling of fraternal solidarity, the Soviet people point to the successes that were achieved by the Yugoslav working people in social transformation of society. Over many years now our parties and states have been interacting in the struggle for durable peace, for equal relations among all countries, against all forms of oppression and diktat. Our people that is actively declaring for peace, against the threat of a new war is well aware of the efforts that Socialist Yugoslavia is making for the sake of consolidation of world peace. The USSR supports peaceful anti-imperialist aims of the non-aligned movement, one of whose founders was the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Proceeding from the community of goals of socialist and communist construction, the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia declare consistently for strict observance of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality, non-interference in internal affairs that were recorded in the Belgrade declaration, in the Moscow declaration and statement of 1956, that were confirmed and developed in the statement of 1971 and the subsequent joint Soviet-Yugoslav documents.

The traditional Soviet-Yugoslav summit talks gave a strong impetus to the development of this fruitful cooperation. Every meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito were important landmarks in the strengthening of friendship of the two peoples, imparted new contents to the relations between the two parties and states, opened new prospects for their successful development on an international arena. These meetings that constructively discussed various problems in the spirit of comradeliness and mutual respect set even now as an example in our relations of how to strengthen friendship, how to deepen trust and mutual understanding. Respect for each other's interests, experience and practice make it possible to continue advancing successfully along the road of strengthening Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

Good development of relations between the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, their joint efforts to consolidate peace go against the grain with the enemies of socialism, adversaries of detente, and so they persist with the attempts to drive a wedge between our countries and peoples, to sow the seeds of alienation and ill-will between them. For these purposes the imperialist and reactionary circles resort to various methods: to spreading absurd lies, concocting falsehoods and making all sort of insinuations about the Soviet foreign policy. But all these attempts fail one after another and this will undoubtedly continue so. The Yugoslav peoples are aware and the entire experience of our effective cooperation confirms that the Soviet Union is their loyal and reliable friend.

The Soviet people always wanted and want to see fraternal Yugoslavia as a flourishing country that is building socialism successfully. They are convinced that further deepening of relations between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the basis of the principles and agreements contained in the Belgrade declaration, in other joint documents adopted as a result of Soviet-Yugoslav summit meetings are fully in keeping with the vital interests of the peoples of our countries, serve the cause of peace and socialism.

Yugoslav Press Cited

ID021338 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 2, TASS--Yugoslavia is paying constant attention to the development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union in the spirit of the best traditions, mutual needs, interests and aspirations, writes the weekly KOMUNIST. It devotes an article to the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Belgrade declaration. The weekly writes that this declaration is one of the documents of particular importance for the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, for the strengthening of the positive trends in international relations in general.

The weekly stresses that both Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have been acting throughout 25 years in the spirit of concerted principles of mutual relations. Both sides emphasized adherence to these principles during all meetings at high political level, particularly during the frequent and always mutually-beneficial meetings that were held between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

The article says that a different approach to separate concrete matters of the international relations must not be an obstacle to fruitful cooperation between the two socialist countries whose stable relations that are being strengthened and developed in every way on the basis of mutual understanding and trust meet the vital interests of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, the interests of their peoples and also have a wider significance for the strengthening of the cause of peace and equal international cooperation.

We are confident, KOMUNIST writes, that the results that were achieved largely due to a great personal contribution by Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito will remain a firm achievement of friendly relations of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. We see the proof of this in the words of Leonid Brezhnev who said during his recent stay in Belgrade that the Soviet leadership wishes that the atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, cordiality and absolute equality should always reign in Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

Practice has showed, the newspaper BORBA writes, that the principles of the Belgrade declaration are topical and of intransient value. This is shown by the development of all-round cooperation and constant progress in the establishment of mutual trust between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the USSR in all spheres, including the relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the CPSU.

The agency TANJUG stresses in its commentary that the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito exerted a particular influence on the development of cooperation. The principles of cooperation contained in the Belgrade declaration and in the subsequent Soviet-Yugoslav documents were emphasized at the talks of the leaders of the two countries in May of the last year. The Belgrade declaration became a firm foundation of the positive process of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Due to the efforts of the leaderships of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, of the peoples of the two countries, this process is being successfully developed in the interests of both sides, in the interests of socialism and international relations.

Mijatovic Interview

LD031914 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 3, TASS--The historical date, the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Belgrade declaration, is of great significance for consolidation of links between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the USSR, said president of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic in an interview transmitted by USSR central television today.

The mainstays of our relations, he stressed, were then reaffirmed in many joint Yugoslav-Soviet documents, specifically during meetings of Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito. It can be stated that on the basis of the Belgrade declaration Yugoslav-Soviet relations have been on the whole developing successfully over the 25 years. Cooperation reached a high level in the relations between the state organs and the parliaments, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the CPSU, and also between other socio-political organisations, republics, areas, towns, and enterprises.

I should like to emphasize particularly Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's personal contribution to the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, streesed Cvijetin Mijatovic.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito always highly appreciated this contribution and, on his part, invariably paid attention to questions of development of our relations. We are confident that such cooperation meets constant and durable interests of friendship between the two peoples and countries which jointly fought against Fascism during the Second World War and which suffered great sacrifices. The successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations on a principled foundation accorded and accords with the interests of peace, equitable international cooperation and progress, the interests of socialism.

Touching upon further development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, Cvijetin Mijatovic pointed out that they have good prospects. The readiness for further consolidation of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the CPSU on the basis of full respect for the principles jointly adopted at a summit level has recently been expressed by the two countries both in the messages exchanged between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito and in Leonid Brezhnev's recent conversations with Lazar Kolisevski and Stevan Doronjski.

Cvijetin Mijatovic then said that there are all prerequisites for further successful development and enrichment of cooperation between our countries and parties through joint actions in conditions of mutual understanding and mutual respect. Differences in the approach to separate problems should not be an obstacle to consolidation of mutual relations and all-round, equitable Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. The experience shows that of great significance in this field is the exchange of opinions on different questions, including a frank and constructive dialogue at a summit level.

YUGOSLAV-SOVIET COOPERATION TALKS END IN BELGRADE

LD301457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Ardatovskiy report: "Toward New Targets"]

[Text] Three-day talks devoted to the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav economic, scientific and technical cooperation have ended in Belgrade, correspondent V. Ardatovskiy reports.

Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council, participated from the Yugoslav side and V. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, from the Soviet side. During the talks emphasis was placed on the successes achieved in friendly and mutually advantageous ties between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO HUSAK ON REELECTION

LD291459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovak.

Dear Comrade Gustav Husak:

It gives me great satisfaction to congratulate you warmly on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on my own account on your election as president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Your reelection to the highest state post is evidence of the Czechoslovak people's profound respect and trust for their Communist Party and for you personally who have dedicated your whole life to the struggle for the happiness and prosperity of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

Soviet people know you well as the outstanding party and state leader of a fraternal country, a prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement and a great friend of the Soviet Union, and they express the confidence that the indestructible Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and all-round cooperation will continue to develop successfully in the interests of our countries' peoples and of the further cohesion of the entire socialist community and for the sake of the triumph of the great cause of peace and socialism.

We wholeheartedly wish you, Dear Comrade Gustav Husak, good health and new successes in your fruitful activity on behalf of the Czechoslovak people and in building a developed socialist society.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

MARCHUK SIGNS COOPERATION PROGRAM IN BUCHAREST

LD031752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The signing of a program of scientific-technical cooperation and coordination between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1981-1985 has taken place in Bucharest. It envisages the further development of scientific-technical cooperation in the leading branches of the national economies of the Soviet Union and Romania designed to solve concrete economic tasks. The program was signed by Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Ursu, first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Further Reportage on Visit

For Bucharest media reports on the visit of Chairman of the Science and Technology Commission Academician G.I. Marchuk's visit to Romania, and his meetings with President Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, see the Romania section of the 3 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER TO VISIT USSR 30 JUNE-1 JULY

LD031842 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 3, TASS--FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will visit the Soviet Union on June 30th and July first, this year, as guests of the Soviet leadership.

USSR ENVOY TO GDR MEETS U.S. AMBASSADOR TO FRG IN W. BERLIN

AU030749 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 80 p 2

["P.A. Abrasimov Meets W.J. Stoessel"]

[Text] West Berlin (TASS/ADN)--P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, met with W.J. Stoessel, U.S. ambassador to the FRG, who at the same time also is chief of the U.S. military mission in West Berlin, in West Berlin on Thursday [29 May]. Problems of mutual interest were discussed at the talks, which took place at the invitation of the U.S. ambassador and proceeded in a frank and businesslike atmosphere.

OECD SESSION OPENS, TO DISCUSS ENERGY PROBLEMS

LD031012 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

Inflation, economic difficulties and the energy crisis in the capitalist world--these are the main items on the agenda of the two-day conference that has opened today at the Paris headquarters of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The conference is attended by foreign affairs and economy ministers from 24 capitalist countries, members of the OECD.

The local press points out that the current conference is especially important. That is explained by a sharply deteriorated economic situation in all capitalist countries, and above all, in the United States. The newspaper LE FIGARO writes that this year the United States will get the worst economic result in the past three decades. Economic observers regard sky-rocketing inflation and the renewed process of decline of the U.S. dollar at currency markets of the world as an alarming sign.

As to the other capitalist countries, the economic recession in the United States has an extremely negative effect on the situation in their economies deteriorating their own difficulties [sentence as received]. OECD experts estimate that the rates of economic development of capitalist countries will on the average remain under a very moderate figure of 1.25 per cent, which in effect means no headway at all. Experts point out that the economic situation of the West, bad as it already is, may be further deteriorated by the whipping up of the arms race and the implementation of dangerous military programs worked out in Washington and rubber-stamped at the recent meetings of NATO's governing bodies.

At the conference the ministers will also start preparations for the economic summit meeting of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries due in Venice on June 22-23.

NOVOYE VREMYA SCORES ITALIAN CP DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PRC

LD151218 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 15 May 80

["Concerning Italian Communist Party Visit to Beijing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--The NEW TIMES weekly, surveying the Chinese press on the results of the visit to Beijing of the delegation of the Italian Communist Party, writes:

"Publications in the Chinese press leave no room for doubt that the action for the restoration of party contacts with the Italian Communist Party has been schemed from the very outset in Beijing as an integral element of the overall strategy for whipping up a 'broad front' for struggle against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. Beijing is obviously trying to exploit the establishment of interparty contacts with the Italian Communist Party to restore its lost authority in the eyes of the communists, all democratic, revolutionary-liberation forces of our time, while maintaining intact the aggressive, pro-imperialist trend of its foreign policy. Behind Beijing's actions one sees an attempt to split the communist movement. Beijing would like to rely on the authority of the Italian Communist Party for stepping up intervention into the peoples' struggle for national liberation and against imperialism. Since both Beijing and Washington do not conceal the identify of the 'strategic interests' of both countries, this trend acquires a particularly sinister meaning. Washington seeks to assign to China the role of Trojan horse in the revolutionary liberation movement."

"During its preparation and throughout the visit the Chinese side did not conceal that it regarded it in the general context of its international policy," the weekly points out. "The hosts, unabashedly and broadly canvassed before the guests their well known concepts of world development and views on the present day international situation, including the full range of their anti-Soviet ideas."

"It is significant that in the preparatory period and during the visit of the Italian Communists Party delegation in the People's Republic of China there was a further intensive rapprochement of China with imperialism and world reaction and intensification of the political, ideological and diplomatic struggle against the USSR, other socialist countries and the progressive liberated states. Beijing frantically continues reporting on a 'growing Soviet menance', slandering detente and calling all take up to arms, frightening with an imminent 'large-scale and even nuclear war.'"

"On the eve of the arrival of the Italian guests Deng Xiaoping cynically declared that China was not afraid of a world war, since China was so poor that it had nothing special to lose in case of war. Druing the visit he repeated the well known Maoist assertions on the inevitability of another world war." "Deng also bluntly reaffirmed Beijing's course for a merger with American imperialism," the weekly says. Contrary to statements that the meeting between the leaders of the Communist Party of China and the Italian Communist Party will not be spearheaded against third parties, the Beijing leaders openly gave it an anti-Soviet colouring. Speaking at receptions and press conferences on the occasion of the visit of the Italian Communist Party delegation, they left no room for doubt that their policy was spearheaded against the Soviet Union and the CPSU."

"During the stay of the Italian Communist Party delegation, which coincided with the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth, Chinese propaganda in documents timed for this date was full of rude anti-Soviet outbursts."

"The Italian communists' delegation could not agree with some aspects of Chinese policy. 'We,' said Enrico Berlinguer, the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, 'did not agree to regard the Soviet Union as an enemy.' Disagreement between representatives of the Italian Communist Party, and the Chinese Communist Party leadership also emerged with regard to the alliance with the United States, the countries of Western Europe and Japan, schemed by Beijing, and the problems of war and peace, and Chinese aggression against Vietnam."

"No joint document whatever was adopted on the results of the visit. The Chinese side assessed the visit as an 'event of historic significance,' as 'a new stage of development,'" the weekly remarks.

"Thus, from the viewpoint of the Chinese leadership, the significance of the Beijing meeting was by no means confined to normalisation of interparty relations between the Communist Party of China and the Italian Communist Party. Far-reaching calculations and plans were connected with it."

"The Chinese press does its utmost to show to the Chinese communists and the international communist movement that the visit of the Italian Communist Party delegation, far from changing the present course of the Chinese leadership, on the contrary, strengthened it. It seems that objectively this is so, though the position of the Italian Communist Party differs from the position of Beijing."

KHALILOV, DYMSHITS ATTEND ITALIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD031944 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2100 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] On 2 June, the Italian ambassador to the USSR, Guiseppe Walter Maccotta, gave a reception in honour of the Italian National Day, the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

The reception was attended by the deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Khalilov, the deputy premier, Dymshits, and other personages.

BEGLOV COMMENTARY VIEWS NEED TO RESUME 'DIALOGUE'

LD310206 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The political commentator today is Spartak Beglov and his topic: real interest versus sham solidarity. This is what he writes:

Some Western observers are inclined to think Washington's attempt at punitive action and a show of strength against the Soviet Union is no more than a coverup for its opposition to the policy of relaxing tension. I would agree with this: A dialogue and cooperation in tackling the present world problems require recognition of the balance of strength and observance of the principle of like security. This the Carter administration finds not to its liking. Western leaders on the far right claim that events in Afghanistan cause a crash of illusions about the lessening of tension but other Western politicians take a different view.

The leader of the West German Social Democrats, Willy Brandt, insists the policy of easing tension has paid off in many ways, for one in the fact that Europe is now a zone of peace and stability. As a world power, the Soviet Union, he says, has a right to look after its interests wherever they are affected and a policy of confrontation cannot change this. If anyone thinks it can, Mr Brandt says, he is cherishing a dangerous illusion. So it's not the lessening of tension that's illusory but the attempt to get the upperhand over the Soviet Union and the refusal to recognize the legitimate needs of this security.

About the events in Afghanistan the French Foreign Minister Jean-Francois Poncet points out that Afghanistan must not become an armed camp hostile to the Soviet Union. This and similar statements show there's a growing understanding that the Soviet Union cannot allow a second Chile to emerge on its frontier and that a political adjustment involving the withdrawal of Soviet Troops can be reached. What is needed is guaranteed termination of subversive action against Afghanistan from the territory of neighboring countries. Instead Washington policymakers are as much as demanding that America's allies give the administration a free hand to take unilateral action endangering world peace and then share the responsibility for the consequences. The abortive attempt to bring about a mass boycott of the Moscow Olympics was a gross miscalculation. The target was supposed to be the Soviet Union but is proved to be the entire international sporting community. The athletes of a number of countries lost the games even before they began all because their governments rushed to the support of Washington. These government, including West Germany, find themselves isolated. The administration policy has called into question the ability of allied governments to show political independence. Washington will agree to nothing but persists with its own interpretation of world affairs. And this interpretation is based on the false assumption that the Soviet Union is to blame for all the inevitable changes in the world and for the fact that nations exercise their right to seek assistance. As a result the West European nations are falling victims to a policy of conflicts of their own interests and with the interests of world peace.

There are claims that the Soviet Union is trying to split the Western nations and that every move to resume a dialogue with it promotes these attempts. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Warsaw Treaty countries have shown with their latest peace proposals that they recognize the responsibility for (?world) peace and they expect the other side to do the same.

LOSEV ON EUROPEAN OPPOSITION TO U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD040512 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] President Carter's curt warning to the West European allies not to take independent action on the Middle East has been received in the European Economic Community as a command to stay in line. Our news analyst Sergey Losev comments:

In his television interview, Jimmy Carter cautioned the West European allies against interfering in the Egyptian-Israeli talks. And if they do, the President warned, the United States will not cooperate within the United Nations framework. Carter referred to the right of veto if attempts were being made to damage the Camp David process. The President underlined the United States would not hesitate to veto any motion at the United Nations.

This statement comes at a time when it is clear to any unbiased observer that the talks between Egypt and Israel over the Palestinian issue have been hopelessly deadlocked. In accordance with the Camp David scenario, the talks were to be completed on 26 May. But what they proved is that the Israeli Government is set on expansion. The As-Sadat regime was forced to admit that it was unable to solve the main issue, the Palestinian problem.

This situation prompted the Common Market to convene a conference session in mid-June in Venice, where it was planned to announce readiness for consultations with the Arab nations on finding realistic ways toward a comprehensive political settlement of the Middle East crisis. Such consultations were supposed to pave the way to concrete EEC proposals on the Palestinian issue. But even these tentative plans, which stemmed the concern for Western Europe's **own** interests to ensure a non-stop flow of Middle East oil, so even these plans ran into stiff opposition from the United States. [sentence as heard]

The Middle East settlement is an overriding issue for Western Europe as the West German paper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE has put it. There can be no solution to the conflict unless the people of Palestine are acknowledged the right to independent statehood. However, the paper continued, President Carter threatens to use the veto power in the Security Council. The situation in the Middle East makes it abundantly clear there is only one cogent way toward a lasting peace, and this is a comprehensive political settlement involving all interested sides, including the Arab people of Palestine and its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization. This settlement should be based on the respect for legitimate interests and peoples of the Middle East, among them Isreal. Israel should withdraw its troops from the Arab territories captured in 1967 and the Palestinian Arabs should be given an opportunity to form an independent state. Equal security for all should be guaranteed.

As the Warsaw Treaty countries underlined in their declaration last month, a Mideast settlement should preclude any outside interference and attempts to foist social and political systems on the nations of the area, or to lay claims to their natural resources.

To all appearances, however, such an approach is not to Washington's liking. The Carter administration keeps insisting on headway within the Camp David framework, although that deal has nothing to do with a geniune peace settlement. What it aims at is the expansion of U.S. military presence to the detriment of other countries, Europe included.

The Paris paper LES ECHOS says in one of its commentaries that the United States considers the Middle East its domain. Commenting on President Carter's statement, the paper remarks that Carter could not care less about the historic and cultural ties between Europe and the Middle East. President Carter has declared his determination to foil any West European initiative, the Paris paper underlines.

To be sure, at least in theory, the EEC countries could have opposed American domineering had they wished to do so. As the French foreign minister, Francois-Poncet, said, Western Europe needs no arms. It is America's equal in the economic financial and technological areas. Following his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, M. Poncet reaffirmed his hope that the Western European allies, in spite of America's exhortations, would undertake an initiative on the Middle East within the next few weeks. The Venice meeting would show if other countries will follow suit.

KUVALDIN ON ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS ON W.BANK MAYORS

LD031202 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 3, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

The assassination attempt on three leading patriotically minded Palestinian mayors from the Jordan West Bank gives rise to profound indignation in the Arab world and in the circles of the progressive world public.

The new terrorist action is continuation of extensive repressions which have been launched in recent weeks by the ruling Zionist circles of Tel Aviv to suppress the powerful movement of the Arab Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza Strip against the hated regime of the Israeli occupation. The PLO leadership stressed that Premier Begin, head of the fascist Zionist Kahane gangs, as well as the United States, which is encouraging in all ways the Israeli expansionists and supports Tel Aviv's anti-Arab aggressive course, are directly responsible for the assassination attempt.

A U.S. State Department spokesman hypocritically condemned the assassination attempt, stating that such actions make more difficult the actions of those who are looking for ways towards peace in the Middle East. About what "peace" can they talk in Washington if the United States, and this fact is well-known in the Arab world, stubbornly ignores the basic prerequisites for a just Middle East settlement and, primarily, the legitimate rights of the Palestinians? Prattling about the so-called "administrative autonomy", which is in fact designed to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Arab lands within the frameworks of the Camp David accords, Washington has denied and denies the Arab people of Palestine the main thing--its inalienable right to national self-determination and creation of its own state.

It is noteworthy that the terrorist action against the Palestinian mayors was undertaken at the moment when the United States has again clearly demonstrated its intentions to hamper any attempt directed at settling the Middle East conflict. Washington took a rude attitude with regard to the West European allies which announced plans to submit a resolution reaffirming the Palestinians' rights to self-determination and recognition of the PLO for consideration of the U.N. Security Council.

President Carter immediately threatened to use the right of veto. The U.S. stand was interpreted in Tel Aviv, as developments show, as the "green light" for further extremist sorties and acts of terror against the Palestinians.

It is indicative that such sorties are initiated by Zionist cutthroats, who, as for instance Kahane, lived in the United States for a long time mastering terrorist and subversive actions which were directed, in particular, also against official Soviet institutions and missions. The French newspaper LE MATIN writes that the recent developments prove the existence in Israel of an organisation which is similar to the French OAS." [quotation marks as received]

It is obvious, however, that the intensification by the Israeli authorities of repressions and terror against Palestinian Arabs results in the growing resistance to the occupiers and consolidation of the positions and prestige among the population of the occupied territories of the Palestine Liberation Organisation--the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

SAVCHENKO COMMENTS ON IRAN'S BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS

NC031837 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: According to reports by PARS news agency, the Iranian team will not be participating in the Moscow summer Olympics. As has been stated, the reason for this decision is that "on this question, the agreement of our Afghan brothers has not been received by us and if we act otherwise we might harm their morale." Our commentator Igor Savchenko writes on this: The participation or nonparticipation of the Iranian team in the Moscow Olympics is a topic which has received extensive debate in Iran during the recent months. Judging from remarks by Iranian athletes published in the newspapers, and from letters from our dear listeners, the majority of the Iranian athletes were extremely eager to participate in the Moscow Olympics. They had been preparing themselves for a long time and were hoping to gain honors in a number of the sports. Vast social circles supported the athletes' views, and now they express their great wonder that Iran should, contrary to its interests, refrain from participating in this sports festival.

You are very well aware that the commotion on boycotting the Moscow Olympics is an all-American product and one of President Carter's (?ideas). This boycott was introduced simultaneously with the intensification of the presence of the U.S. fleet and the intriguing plots against independent countries, namely Iran. It is part of Washington's strategy to harm detente and fan the flames of cold war throughout the globe. Even most of the U.S. allies in military blocs refused to bow their heads to Washington's orders and will be sending their teams to the Moscow games.

Therefore, why should Iran, against which Carter is fomenting one plot after the other, do something that even U.S. military allies have refused to do? Our dear listener Tayyeb Khosravi writes: Are we Carter's allies? We understand this feeling fully. Tayyeb Khosravi writes: Like the other Iranians I believe that when America decided to boycott the Moscow Olympics, we Iranians should have been the first country to send our team to Moscow.

Dear listeners: (?Referring) to "the disagreement by the Afghan brothers" as a reason for not participating in the Olympics is extremely surprising. We will not go into this topic in detail, but it has been clearly proven that these so-called brothers are nothing but the lackeys of Washington and Beijing. Therefore, the logical question is: Who has been given the right to decide whether or not the Iranian athletes will participate in the Moscow Olympics?

ARMS CACHE FOUND IN IRAN; PRESS SAYS U.S. PLANS 'COUP'

LD032008 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 3, TASS--The Iranian security bodies today discovered a large arms cache in the northwestern part of Tehran. More than one thousand rifles and submachineguns of the U.S. and Israeli makes, as well as large volumes of munitions and other military equipment was kept there.

The local press stresses in this connection that the United States has not abandoned its sinister intentions to stage a coup in Iran.

QOTBZADEH COMMENTS ON AGREEMENTS WITH U.S.

LD031736 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 3, TASS--The foreign minister of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, has said at a press conference held here that all agreements and contracts signed by the shah regime with the United States have now been annulled and the Iranian authorities brought about 250 actions against American companies. The minister emphasized that these agreements were fettering and were imposed by American imperialism upon the Iranian people with a view to strengthen the military-political and economic rule of the United States in the region.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS SOVIET-N. YEMEN AGREEMENT-SIGNING

LD031321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Summary] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] for 1980-81 as signed in Moscow today by Zemskov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Yahya al-'Arashi, YAR minister of information and culture. "Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture was also present." Speaking at the signing ceremony, Zemskov said that the countries have been linked by friendship for more than 50 years, and cooperation is expanding in many fields. "Speaking in reply, Yahya al-'Arashi, YAR minister of information and culture, said in particular: I am truly happy today, for an agreement has been signed which we intend to use as an important means of expanding out bilateral contacts. Soviet-Yemeni relations have always been a good example of international cooperation, and I am convinced that our cooperation will develop successfully in the future. The meetings and conversations we have had here in the Soviet Union are of immense significance for us. In connection with this, I would like to express my most profound gratitude to the Soviet comrades for their warm welcome and for their contribution to the successful holding of the talks. I can say without exaggeration that it is one of the most successful visits I have ever made."

ROUNDUP ON PDRY TALKS STRESSES COMMENTS OF AFGHANISTAN

LD031349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--The foreign press is broadly reviewing the results of the Soviet-South Yemen negotiations. The mass information media have registered a complete unity of views on both sides of the questions discussed and have emphasized the importance of the agreements reached in Moscow.

The Aden newspaper 14 October writes: "We are now witnessing the beginning of a new stage in collaboration between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen, a collaboration characterized by a spirit of comradeliness and fraternity. We value highly the USSR's assistance in the construct on in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] of projects essential to its development and in the implementation of plans for the formation of our economic structure. A.N. Muhammad's visit to the USSR and his meetings with Comrade Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders are a crushing blow to the plans of reactionary and imperialist forces which are weaving plots against the Arab revolution and the revolutionary-progressive system in the PDRY.

During the Kremlin negotiations it was confirmed that the Soviet Union, as previously, sides with the friendly South Yemeni people in their efforts to defend the achievements of the revolution, national independence and sovereignty, in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, for peace and the security of the peoples, the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA' notes.

Both sides, the Algerian newspaper ASH-SHA'S points out, condemned the Camp David deal as an obstacle in the way of a general and a just solution to the Middle East problem and sharply criticized U.S. political and economic pressure and military provocation against Arab countries. It was again stated in Moscow that the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf threatens international security.

Enormous interest was aroused throughout the world by L.I. Brezhnev's comments on Afghanistan, especially by the Soviet leader's statement that a political settlement in that country was quite possible.

Of course the Soviet Union cannot remain deaf to a request for aid from Afghanistan, a state with which it is linked by a treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and collaboration, the Afghan news agency BAKTAR stresses. "The caution of the Afghan revolution's enemies also harbor a threat to the security of the Soviet Union's southern borders," the Kabul newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR notes. "To those who, even from the most honorable of motives, are calling for the cessation of Soviet aid to Afghanistan, the Soviet leader explained: First we must take care that the causes which necessitated this aid are removed. The first remark here is for the neighbors of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, especially for Pakistan."

India's NATIONAL HERALD emphasizes the consistency and principled nature of the Soviet Union's position in the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan. The newspaper writes: The USSR considers that the core of the political settlement of the Afghan crisis must be the guaranteed cessation of military encroachment on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] by the forces of counterrevolution from neighboring states' territory.

The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN notes the peaceable trend of L.I. Brezhnev's comments, and the support expressed by the Soviet leader for the DRA's proposals to resolve the problem which has arisen through negotiations between the Afghan Government and the parties involved. Another Japanese newspaper, MAINICHI, describes as "of really profound significance" L.I. Brezhnev's comment that the question of the starting date for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghan territory and the further steps in this direction can be settled in the context of the settlement proposed by the Afghan Government.

As the Washington POST notes, L.I. Brezhev sharply criticized the Carter administration's militarist policy in his Kremlin speech.

"The Soviet leader accused Washington of using the Afghan events to justify a feverish armament process, a saber-rattling in various parts of the world and a shameless unfettering of the governments of dozens of states," the West German newspaper DIE WELT points out.

France's L'HUMANITE writes: "L.I. Brezhnev reminded people that the Soviet Union advocates that all disputes between states should be resolved by peaceful means, without blackmail or threats. Soviet policy is one of honor and principle."

During the Moscow negotiations, the Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU points out, Democratic Yemen stated its full support for the proposals put forward by the socialist countries at the Warsaw Political Consultative Committee conference. The Yemeni side noted that all peoples striving for disarmament, detente and peace were conderned in the realization of these new and important initiatives of the socialist states.

DFLP'S HAWATIMAH CONDEMNS SEPARATE-DEALS POLICY

LD031537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[APN-attributed article by Nayif Hawatimah, member of the PLO Executive Committee and general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine: "Rejecting Separate Deals"]

[Text] Beirut--From the earliest days of its existence Israel chose as the basis for its policy line in the Near East, with imperialism's blessing, the course of concluding separate deals directed against both the Palestinian people's interests and the interests of all Arabs. The cornerstone of this policy is the desire to involve the Arab states in separate talks one after another and to foist on them capitulatory deals as the sole formula for a Near East settlement. This policy is aimed at undermining the Arabs' united position and the unity of the countries opposing Israeli aggression, weakening the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and also isolating the Arabs from the Soviet Union, their friend and the defender of their interests.

By means of the Camp David accords American imperialism and the Israeli aggressor managed to make Egypt an accomplice in American-Israeli plans to suppress the Arab anti-imperialist movement. Egypt quit the pan-Arab front of struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialism and joined the American-Israeli-Egyptian reactionary bloc.

However, despite all the efforts of Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo to represent the Camp David accords as an "all-embracing" and "just" program for peace in the region, the Arab peoples and all forces for peace, progress and socialism in the world know that the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal has the aim of establishing imperialist domination in the region, safeguarding the interests of the imperialist oil monopolies and guaranteeing the Israeli aggressor's interests.

That is why all the efforts of the Camp David participants to draw other Arab states into this adventure have failed. This has been promoted to a tremendous extent by the determination and selflessness of the Palestinian people, who act hand in hand with the countries belonging to the National Steadfastness and Confrontaton Front, and also by the support of our true friends--the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The clear failure of separate deals imposes a still more insistent demand, as L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, rightly said, for a "...return to a Near East settlement is the only correct channel--along the path of collective efforts by all interested parties, including, of course, the PLO."

Brezhnev's words again prove the principled nature of the position of the USSR, the Palestinian people's true friend and ally in their struggle for freedom, independence and social progress, an ally who has repeatedly declared that a just and lasting peace in the Near East can only be achieved on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the guaranteeing of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to the creation of an independent state.

And all who today sincerely desire a just and lasting settlement of the Near East problem firmly believe that it is not separate anti-Arab deals that will lead to this but collective efforts by all interested parties, including the PLO. The times demand this insistently.

JORDANIAN MUSLIMS ON VISIT TO USSR

Visit to Dushanbe

LD302120 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Dushanbe, May 30, TASS--A delegation of Moslem religious leaders of Jordan and of the West Bank of the Jordan River led by prominent Moslem leader, Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid as-Sayah arrived today in the capital of Soviet Tadzhikistan. The delegation is touring republics of Soviet Central Asia at the invitation of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. At the Dushanbe Airport the delegation was met by representative of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Kazi Abdulla Kalonov. On the same day, the guests went sightseeing in Dushanbe and visited the storage of ancient Arabic manuscripts in the Firdousi State Library

A delegation of Moslem religious leaders attended a Friday prayer in the main mosque of Dushanbe. Addressing Tadzhik Moslems, Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid as-Sayah called for the strengthening of ties among Moslem peoples of the whole world to give a due rebuff to the intrigues of world imperialism and reaction that are trying to split the Islamic movement, to set at loggerheads Islamic countries. He also expressed deep gratitude for hospitality and warm welcome that were accorded to him and to the members of the delegation in Soviet Tadzhikistan. The delegation will visit cultural establishments and places of rest of the working people of the republic. It will be staying in Tadzhikistan till June 1.

Arrives in Uzbekistan

LD022208 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tashkent, June 2, TASS--A Moslem delegation from Jordan headed by Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid as-Sayah has arrived in Tashkent, capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan. It is staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, chairman of the Ecclesiastical Department of the Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The Moslem delegation includes prominent religious figures of Jordan and of the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Today the guests familiarized themselves with the activities of the Ecclesiastical Department, and visited the higher Islamic Institute named after Imam al-Buhari, and its library.

During the day the guests participated in a prayer in the Mosque Tilla Shaykh. "It is with the feeling of profound satisfaction that we note that Islam enjoys respect in the Soviet state, said 'Abd al-Hamid as-Sayah addressing his co-religionists. This is attested by this wonderful mosque and the concern shown here for the preservation of many monuments and shrines of Islam." Head of the Jordanian delegation thanked for the invitation to come to the Soviet Union. "We are glad to visit a country of friends who sympathise with the rightful cause of the Arab people of Palestine, and with our desire to liberate the occupied territories. We profoundly appreciate the position of the Soviet Union which from the very first days of the Middle East conflict has been consistently giving a comprehensive assistance to the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine," he said.

"We see," the shaykh continued, "that this noble position sharply differs from the policy of divisiveness pursued by the U.S. administration against the Arabs and Moslems." The Jordanian religious figure sharply condemned the position taken by As-Sadat. "As-Sadat, together with his U.S. patrons, is responsible for all the rampages committed by the Israeli invaders in the land of Palestine," 'Abd al-Hamid as-Sayah said. The Jordanian delegation continues to familiarize themselves with the life of Soviet Moslems.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU RESOLUTION CRITICIZES PETROLEUM REFINING MINISTRY

LD031139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "Of the State of Control and Verification of Execution in the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry."

The resolution adopted notes that the ministry is performing a considerable amount of work in developing production on the basis of modern achievements of science and technology. With the active assistance of the local party, Soviet and public organizations new large-scale capacities have been commissioned in recent years, enterprises have been modernized, and over one-third of all output is produced with the state seal of quality.

While duly assessing what has been done to develop the sector, the CPSU Central Committee at the same time believes that the standard of leadership exercised by the ministry with respect to associations, enterprises and organizations does not fully meet the requirements of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. This year, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out, now that the scale of economic activity has increased enormously and the network of economic mutual relations is becoming increasingly complex, dense and ramified, discipline and order, painstaking daily organizational work, the precise verification of execution and a flexible, thoughtful cadres policy are particularly necessary.

However, the ministry's collegium has been unable to restructure work in the light of these demands. The ministry lacks a clear-cut system of control and organization of execution. The management apparatus's activity sometimes lacks a comprehensive approach and due businesslike efficiency and purposefulness. To the detriment of the specific business of organizing the implementation of party and government directives, the ministry workers spend too much time on the preparations of numerous documents, whose quantity has increased 40 percent over the past 3 years alone. Here a considerable proportion of orders and instructions are of a general nature and targets are frequently passed down to local level belatedly without being comprehensively worked up or substantiated and are only poorly linked to enterprises' resources and potential, which foredooms them to nonfulfillment. An unjustifiably large amount of correspondence is conducted between the subdivisions of the ministry apparatus. The downgrading of plans has become widespread.

Counter to the party's instructions, the leaders of the ministry and of its subdivisions devote scant attention to the verification of execution. The role of the ministry collegium, which fails to focus its attention on questions of control and to analyze in depth the state of executive discipline, is reduced in all this work. There are frequent crises where instead of taking resolute steps to overcome the lag in implementing the resolutions of the directive organs and their own decisions, the ministry leaders and its collegium issue duplicate orders and produce new decisions while those guilty of wrecking the set targets are not taken to task as they should be.

As a result of the serious omissions in managerial activity and poor organizational work and verification of execution, the sector is making far from full use of the potential for the further growth of production and the improvement of its efficiency and of work quality. The annual plans for the production of some types of output are not being fulfilled. [paragraph continues]

Targets for the creation and introduction of new equipment are not being met. A large number of enterprises are violating contracts for the delivery of finished output and are failing to meet their commitments to consumers. The ministry is not waging a proper struggle to improve the quality of a number of the items it produces. Directives are being fulfilled only feebly on questions of improving the use of manpower and intensifying the policy of thrift and the fight against losses.

The ministry leaders have failed to take proper steps to implement the decisions of the party and government in the sphere of capital construction. Efforts and assets continue to spread too thinly over too many construction sites. Work is considerably behind at many projects under construction and the amount of uncompleted construction is growing.

The serious shortcomings in production leadership are to a considerable extent the result of the ministry's feeble attention to questions of implementing cadre policy. No purposeful work is performed in the sector to reinforce all links of the management apparatus with highly qualified specialists capable of organizing matters well.

The ministry party committee is not making full use of the right it has been granted of control over the work of the apparatus in fulfilling party and government directives, fails to react keenly to shortcomings in the leadership of the sector, does not give them a principled, party-minded assessment, and does not display the necessary exactingness toward workers for the strict observance of party and state discipline. The party meetings of the ministry, administrations and sections only hear extremely rarely reports from communists on their fulfillment of their official duties and of the requirements of the CPSU rules. The party committee does not examine critical remarks addressed to the ministry apparatus by local party and soviet organs and the press.

The CPSU Central Committee has drawn the attention of the minister, Comrade Fedorov, and of the ministry collegium to the unsatisfactory state of executive discipline, the poor control and verification of execution of party and government directives and the serious lag that has been allowed to occur in developing a number of production facilities and has obliged them to elaborate and implement effective steps to eliminate the shortcomings noted and to fulfill the tasks facing the sector.

The resolution stresses that the ministry's attention in work on control and verification of execution should be focused on ensuring the implementation of party and government directives in the sphere of economic policy, the solution of tasks of the proportional development of production sectors, and ensuring satisfaction of the national economy's requirements for petroleum refining and petrochemical products and the rational utilization of material and technical resources and manpower.

Daily precise and effective control is a very important lever for successful managerial activity and an effective means of enhancing the cadres' personal responsibility for the sectors of work assigned them. The power and success of control lies in its mass, objective nature, in its extensive openness and in the ensuring of the organic unity of decision and execution.

The duty of the minister and other leaders of the sector is to assert a Leninist style of work by their entire activity and to seek to ensure that every link of the management apparatus should see clearly its role and place in resolving national economic problems and fulfill punctiliously the tasks facing it. In control work it is essential to combine better the principle of one-man leadership and collectivity to ensure in practice the intensification of the collegium's organizational and control functions and regularly examine at its sessions questions of organizing execution. [paragraph continues]

Higher demands must be made on leading workers for organizing the implementation of party and government resolutions and of their own orders and instructions and the state of affairs in the sector must be assessed critically. The efforts of the cadres and all labor collectives must be focused on questions of technical progress, the attainment of the best end results and the improvement of work efficiency and quality. Special attention must be drawn to the radical improvement of the quality of the output produced. Control must be stepped up over the construction and commissioning of production capacities, apartment blocks and cultural and consumer services projects. The elaboration and unconditional fulfillment of measures to protect the environment against industrial pollution must be ensured.

The ministry and its collegium are ordered to improve the standard of control over the organization and implementation of the sector's plan-governed transition to new conditions of economic management in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving planning and intensifying the impact of the economic mechanism on the enhancement of production efficiency and work quality.

Executive discipline must be strengthened and an increase in the plan's organizing and mobilizing role must be sought, as must the intensification of enterprises' work to ensure labor productivity growth, the fuller utilization of fixed capital and rhythmical output of products.

Better use must be made of the potential of socialist competition for disseminating advanced experience, bringing laggards up to scratch, and successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling plan targets with the least possible expenditure of effort and funds.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged the ministry's party committee to restructure the party organization's work radically and to ensure the all-round intensification of control over the apparatus' activity in implementing party and government directives and observing Soviet laws. The leadership exercised over the ministry subdivision's party organizations must be improved. The standard at which party meetings are conducted must be improved and urgent questions of intraparty life, production work, the strengthening of order and discipline, and specific instances of a formal approach to matters must be submitted for the communists' discussion and effective steps must be taken to eliminate them. The discussion, at party committee sessions and party meetings, of communists' reports on their fulfillment of their official commitments and statutory requirements must be introduced into the system. The prompt and precise execution of the directive organs' resolutions must be demanded strictly of workers of any rank. Special attention must be paid to the development of criticism and self-criticism as a tested method of revealing and eliminating shortcomings. The responsibility of the trade union and Komsomol organizations for the state of affairs in the collective must be enhanced and the work of people's control groups and posts must be stepped up.

The ministry leadership, collegium and party committee are ordered to improve work on the selection, placement and education of cadres. Steps must be taken to replenish the ministry's administrations, departments and control and auditing services with highly qualified specialists. The system for training, retraining and attestation of workers must be brought into line with the sector's requirements. The further improvement of the management apparatus and the enhancement of efficiency and operational flexibility in its work must be ensured and the scientific organization of labor must be persistently introduced. The attention of ministry workers and its all-union industrial associations must be focused on intensifying organizational work in the labor collectives to execute party and government directives. Work with working people's letters and the reception of callers in person must be improved.

It has been recommended that the ministry leadership should strengthen its business ties with local party and soviet organs and practise more frequently, centrally and locally, the joint examination of questions of the sector's development, the activity of associations and enterprises and the selection and training of cadres. A more active part must be taken in the work of party meetings at enterprises and associations and of party committee plenums discussing tasks concerning the sector. There must be prompt reaction to local requests and suggestions.

The CPSU central committee has recommended that the union republic communist party central committees, the kraykoms, obkoms, Moscow Gorkom, and ministry and departments leaders should investigate the state of control and verification of execution in ministries, departments and institutions, and ensure the elaboration and implementation of measures to strengthen executive discipline and improve the activity of the state apparatus in fulfilling party and government directives.

CONSUMER GOODS AVAILABILITY IS KEY TO WAGE INCENTIVES

LD030901 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 1980 carries on page 3 a 2,200-word article by Moscow State University Professor, Doctor of Economic Sciences G. Popov entitled "The Ruble in Your Pocket" published under the rubric "Problems and Opinions."

Popov considers the question of pay as a work incentive in a situation where "a considerable section of the population has spare money" and buys things because it likes, not because it needs them. But a person cannot always buy what he likes, Popov continues, and "high-quality goods and products are in particularly short supply." This situation diminishes the incentive role of wages, Popov says, and goes on to stress the need to provide articles for people to spend their money on. The article suggests using the money of people "yearning to be motorists" to construct a car plant, with investors receiving cars in exchange. Popov says that many people would be prepared to pay more to have apartments planned according to their own tastes, through housing construction cooperatives. Other suggestions are more opportunities for cooperatives to improve food supplies for the population, "express" services at a higher rate and differentiated prices, that is, "relating the amount paid to the quantity and quality of services."

Popov then considers "the other side of the coin": Wage differentials linked to performance. There is little difference between the wages of a "slacker" and those of a worker who puts his heart and soul into his work, the article says. "Wages must be rigidly linked to work results," Popov goes on, advocating that this approach be employed in the material production sphere," "where improved labor productivity" is of decisive significance to the development of the country's economy as a whole and to consumer goods production growth in particular." "It would do no harm," the article says, "to adopt a stricter approach to the payment of an unconscientious worker and thus be in a position to pay the shock worker more."

Popov concludes by pointing out that all free benefits will remain with "the 'right' to paid services being widened"; "the elements of inequality that may be created by the proposed measures are elements of inequality between bad and good workers"; the implementation of the measures must be seen in the context of "increasing social control--over wages and expenditure"; and "we must gain a more accurate picture of the income total and source of every member of society."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PARTY WORK AT BUILDING SITES

LD031[illegible]6 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the work of the party committee at the Lipetskstroy Trust toward consolidating personnel and establishing a stable labor collective of builders. The decision positively evaluates the experience of organizational and political education work by the party committee of the Lipetskstroy Trust. Over the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the trust increased the volume of contracted work by 20 percent and labor productivity by 25 percent. A major oxygen converter department, two coking batteries, a high-productivity blast furnace and other installations have been built and put into service ahead of schedule. The CPSU Central Committee recommends party organizations on building sites to make extensive use of the most effective working methods of the Lipetskstroy Collective to strengthen discipline, reduce wastage of working time, cut down on manpower fluctuations and improve the staff's professional skills.

ALIYEV, IBRAGIMOV ADDRESS AZERBAIJAN PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD291423 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 May 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Meeting of Republic Party-Economic Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the republic party-economic aktiv was held 12 May. The participants discussed progress to date in fulfilling tasks in the agricultural sphere arising from the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions and the speeches delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the Central Committee plenum and to the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug.

The information was delivered by G.Kh. Ibragimov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. An important speech was delivered at the meeting by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

KARAKUM CANAL, DEVELOPMENT OF TURKMENIA REPORTED

LD251358 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Ashkhabad, May 25, TASS--Turkmenia once a backward fringeland of Russia, has turned during Soviet power into a republic with the developed industry, highly-mechanized agriculture and modern culture, a TASS correspondent has been told by Vladimir Abramov, chairman of the planning committee of that Soviet Central Asian Republic. Vladimir Abramov pointed out that Turkmenia's industrial production after the revolution of 1917 increased 75 times. The republic now accounts for about one-fifth of the USSR's total gas production. The republic meets its own requirements in gas and supplies gas to central areas of the country. The same can be said about electric energy. Construction of the Karakum Canal in Turkmenia, with four-fifths of its territory taken up by the country's largest desert, has become a striking example of fruitful fraternal cooperation. The Karakum Canal is of great significance for the development of Turkmenia's productive forces. The canal is being driven by representatives of 36 nationalities of the Soviet Union. Machinery, construction materials are supplied there by more than 250 towns.

The canal that now runs by more than a thousand kilometres enabled the development of about half a million hectares of fertile but arid land. The Karakum canal zone accounts for half of Turkmenia's production of cotton, including the most valuable fine-fibre varieties.

The high pace of growth of social production, said Vladimir Abramov, ensure the growing material and cultural standards of the people. The national income per capita of the population is to grow by 26 percent in the current five-year period (1976-1980).

A further development of the economy is planned in 1981-1985, said Vladimir Abramov. A particularly high pace of development is planned in the fuel-energy and engineering industries. Chemical production, particularly of mineral fertilizers, is to double. Cotton production by 1990 will have been brought up to 1,500,000 tons and the production of fine fibre will treble.

TURKMEN MINISTRY OF MOTOR TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS SPLIT

LD301453 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 9 May 1980 frontpages a Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet decree "On the Reorganization of the Turkmen SSR Republican Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways as the Turkmen SSR Republican Ministry of Motor Transport," and a Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet decree "On the Formation of the Turkmen SSR Republican Ministry of the Construction and Utilization of Roads."

RASHIDOV ON HOUSING, CHILD CARE IN UZBEKISTAN

LD021017 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 May 1980 frontpages a 1,100-word UZTAG report entitled "Introducing Innovations into the Working People's Everyday Life," on a session of the Uzbek "Council for Raising the Population's Living Standards" held on 22 May at an unspecified venue and chaired by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee. The report cites Rashidov's remarks as follows:

"Sh.R. Rashidov addressed the session. The successful implementation of the socioeconomic program outlined by the 25th party congress had a considerable effect in raising Soviet people's living standards and increasing their prosperity. New opportunities have emerged for reshaping working people's everyday lives on an even higher material and cultural basis. The CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work', other program party documents and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions also direct us toward this goal. Comrade Rashidov stressed that all activity linked with preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Uzbekistan CP Congress must be permeated with concern for working people and their welfare. One of the paramount questions is that of accelerating, expanding and improving the quality of housing construction. We have the potential to resolve this question successfully, and we must make full use of it. It is essential to keep constantly in view questions of improving the population's municipal and consumer services, where there are still many unresolved tasks. A question of particular importance, to which the party has always given the closest attention, is the question of the rising generation. It is essential to use every available opportunity to improve maternity and child care and to make leading experience in developing and improving preschool education more widely available. We must strive to insure that all children are covered by such education, which ensures harmonious development of the individual from an early age."

MINISTER VIEWS RECENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENTS

LD231511 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 2

[Article by Kazakhstan SSR Communications Minister A. Yelibayev under the rubric "Today Is Radio Day": "On the Road of Progress"]

[Excerpts] Kazakhstan's communications workers together with the entire Soviet people are commemorating Radio Day in conditions of political enthusiasm brought about by the universal competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The workers of this sector are waging the struggle for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan alone, 3,500 km of cable and radio relay lines were laid, automatic telephone exchanges for 285,000 numbers were commissioned, 37 television stations were set up, and about 500 new communications departments and much more were opened in the republic.

Mention must be made of the achievements in the use of telegraph channels for the facsimile transmission of newspaper matrices to printing presses located in outlying areas.

By such a method 11 central newspapers are reproduced in Alma-Ata, six in Tselinograd and four in Karaganda. In addition, for the first time in our country the facsimile transmission of four republican papers has been organized in the oblast centers, Tselinograd and Karaganda. Subscribers can now read periodicals on their day of issue in all the republic's cities and rayon centers.

There have been appreciable successes in the development of the technical bases of radio broadcasting, and in providing radio and television reception capability.

We now possess one of the country's largest radio relay networks. Some 2,500 radio centers of varying capacity, into which are more than 3.5 million radio speakers are plugged, relay republican and central programs for 10-17 hours daily. The annual increase in these radio speaker outlets has reached 230,000. In many cities of the republic three-channel broadcasting systems have been introduced.

There has been appreciable progress in the development of television broadcasting's technical facilities. In connection with the widespread introduction of special communications lines a ramified network of television channels has been created over a vast area of Kazakhstan's territory. Central television's Vostok channel can now be received in all our oblasts and republican television can be received in 18 oblasts.

The republic's party and soviet organs are paying tremendous attention to the further development of the television network. Thanks to this concern the volume of construction of special projects is increasing with each passing year. Television relay facilities and radio relay lines are being intensively set up and thousands of televisions screens have already come to life with their commissioning this year. This year for the first time the inhabitants of Bakanas, Panfilov, Zaysan, Kushmuran, Zhangiz-Tobe, Kurgaldzhino and other rayon centers will be able to watch republican programs.

Using the latest satellite facilities, we are carrying out widespread introduction of the Ekran equipment in many rayons of the eastern oblasts. Such equipment will soon be produced in Alma-Ata and then most of the rayons of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Karagandinskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts will receive cheap, compact equipment to provide for the local relaying of central television.

KAZAKH MINISTER OF CONSUMER SERVICES APPOINTED

AU030835 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] By a decree of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium, today (Krym Tamidzhanovich Timibayev) was appointed as Kazakh minister of consumer services.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK POWER CONSERVATION--An open letter from a group of Khabarovsk workers published in the paper TIKHOOKEANSKAYA ZVEZDA today proposes holding electric power conservation days. The group has followed attentively the material published on the subject in the TIKHOOKEANSKAYA ZVEZDA and the MOLODOY DALNEVOSTOCHNIK and presented in kray television and radio programs. They note that attitudes toward electricity in daily life are not a private affair as may seem at first glance and that seemingly insignificant individual instances of wastefulness cause extensive losses to the state because nearly one-third of all electric energy in the city is used for the everyday necessities of life. In response to this letter the first power conservation day will be held in Khabarovsk on 4 June this year. The kray newspaper editorial offices and the television and radio broadcasting committee along with people's control organs and other organizations appeal to all Khabarovsk residents to support the group's proposal. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 May 80 OW]

FOREIGN TRADE CONFERENCE--A conference on problems of foreign economic relations, organized by the Institute of Economic Research of the Far East Scientific Center and the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, opened today in Khabarovsk. Participating are scientists from around the country engaged in questions of development of international ties and foreign trade. Khabarovsk Kraykom Secretary Stepanov noted that the Far East region now exports nearly half of the USSR's round timber, 11 percent of the pulp, and 8 percent of the fish products. Nearly 200 Far East enterprises produce goods for export to more than 40 countries. In the past few years Far East exports have increased by nearly a third and its proportion in USSR trade to the Pacific region's market comes to nearly 20 percent. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 May 80 OW]

TRADE UNIONS PLENUM--The second plenum of the Khabarovsk Kray Trade Unions Council discussed the work of trade union committees and economic managers in implementing the CPSU Central Committee, Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution on further improving labor discipline and reducing workforce turnover. It was stressed that despite some good results, the level of organizational and training work of many trade union and economic managers in strengthening labor discipline and decreasing workforce turnover does not yet correspond with contemporary requirements, resulting in 18 enterprises and the kray's industry as a whole not fulfilling the first quarter plan for production marketing. Only 5 percent of the brigades in the kray are of the consolidated complex type and the workforce turnover coefficient remains high. The plenum also discussed the work of kray trade unions in strengthening the role of permanent production conferences, enlisting the working people into production management and raising labor productivity and production efficiency. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 23 May 80 OW]

AWARD FOR GAS MINISTER--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded to the USSR Gas Industry minister, Sabit Arkadiyevich Orudzhev the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, with the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal, in recognition of his great services to the Soviet state in the development of the oil and gas industry. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 May 80 LD]

SOYUZ-35 CREW RETURNS TO EARTH; MISSION SUCCESSFUL

LD031738 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 3, TASS--The international crew consisting of twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Kubasov and Researcher Cosmonaut, citizen of the Hungarian People's Republic Bertalan Farkas returned to earth today upon successfully completing the planned programme of joint studies and experiments on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35--Soyuz-36. Cosmonauts Popov and Ryumin are continuing their work on board the station Salyut-6.

The descent module of the Soyuz-35 space ship landed in the pre-set area of the Soviet Union 140 kilometres south-east of the town of Dzhezkazgan. Cosmonauts Kubasov and Farkas feel well.

In the course of the seven-day flight on board the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35--Soyuz-36 the international crew carried out in full the planned studies and experiments prepared jointly by scientists of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic. Within the framework of studies of the natural environment and natural resources to meet the needs of various branches of the national economy, the cosmonauts made visual observations and photographed land and ocean surface. The pictures were taken by means of Soviet photo equipment and the MKF-6M multi-band space photo camera designed jointly by Soviet and GDR specialists.

A further study of the influence of space flight factors on the human organism was made under the programme of medical studies.

The successfully concluded latest space flight under the Interkosmos programme is a vivid illustration of the fruitful cooperation of fraternal socialist countries in the exploration and study of outer space in the name of peace, and further scientific and technological progress. The work of the international Soviet-Hungarian crew has made a big contribution to the development of friendly ties between the peoples of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Cosmonauts Receive Awards

LD031806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the award to Two-Time Hero of the Soviet Union, Airman-Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Nikolayevich Kubasov, of the Order of Lenin.

For the successful accomplishment of a spaceflight in the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz and for valor and heroism displayed in this, Two-Time Hero of the Soviet Union, Airman-Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Nikolayevich Kubasov is awarded the Order of Lenin.

Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the award of the title Hero of the Soviet Union to citizen of the Hungarian People's Republic, Cosmonaut-Researcher Bertalan Farkas.

For the successful accomplishment of a space flight in the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz and for valor and heroism displayed in this, the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, together with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal, is awarded to citizen of the Hungarian People's Republic, Cosmonaut-Researcher Bertalan Farkas.

Petrov on Joint Efforts

ID032330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Leningrad, 3 June, (TASS)--Academician Boris Petrov, chairman of the Intercosmos Council of the USSR Academy of Science, called the work of the Soviet-Hungarian crew on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35--Soyuz-36 "an impressive example of international cooperation in space."

"The jointly-piloted flights, he told a TASS correspondent, "comprise a qualitatively new phase in man's exploration of space and a shining embodiment of the ideas of fraternity, friendship and peace." Petrov expressed a high opinion of the work of the Hungarian Cosmonaut Bertalan Farkas: "He shows that he has had splendid professional training and is a worthy partner for his experienced Soviet comrades."

"The scientific centers in Hungary compiled a full program for Farkas. It was not a simple task to carry it out, but I am convinced that our young friend and colleague carried out every task in the flight task log to the letter," Petrov declared.

The Intercosmos scientific program, he said, is compiled to cover as wide a range as possible of fundamental and applied scientific problems. The Soviet-Hungarian crew, for instance, had to carry out 21 experiments ranging from space physics to medicine. Among the more interesting points in this program, Petrov listed the making of new types of semiconductor crystals and research into synthetic interferon--a new medical preparation of the Hungarian pharmacists.

Our joint flights are a clear proof of the achievements of the socialist states in the fields of the most modern science and technology, Petrov said. He added that the 10 participating countries in Intercosmos always keep the door to their "space club" open. Thus, along with planned flights of cosmonauts from Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia and Romania in accordance with intergovernment agreements, candidates from France and India are being selected for training in the Soviet space center.

Boris Petrov recalled that Hungary is the fifth country, a representative of which has blasted off into space in Soviet-piloted spacecraft. Such space trips have previously been made by citizens of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR and Bulgaria. "Each time, this has been the logical culmination of broad and multifarious research in the forefront of contemporary science," the chairman of the Intercosmos Council noted.

The implementation of the Intercosmos program, Boris Petrov said, has stimulated the establishment and development of new national scientific schools in each of the member countries, which together with the USSR, are implementing a space program under conditions of an equal-rights scientific community. There is every justification for considering the Soviet Salyut-6 orbital station an international laboratory, based not only on the composition of its crews. It is fitted with instruments and installations developed in various countries. Apart from general observations concerning the nature of space, the cosmonauts study natural resources according to specific tasks set for each country.

OGARKOV ADDRESS CONFERENCE ON MILITARY EDUCATION

LD032022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Ways to further improve the effectiveness of servicemen's education were discussed by a conference in Moscow today at the leading command and political organizations of the Soviet Army and Navy.

A report entitled "On the Progress of Fulfillment of the Demands of the CPSU Central Committee for the Further Raising of the Educational Role of the Soviet Armed Forces" was delivered by Army General Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The work done in the army and navy based on the decisions of the 25th CPSU Conference and the directives and recommendations of Comrade Brezhnev were analyzed.

The conference adopted practical measures to be taken to intensify the educational role of the armed forces. Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense of the Soviet Union, addressed the conference.

Attending the conference were Savinkin, Tyazhelnikov and Shaurov, department heads of the CPSU Central Committee; Rastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS BOOK ON WORLD WAR II

LD021331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 80 p 3

[TASS report: "11th Volume of 'History of World War II 1939-1945'"]

[Text] The Military Publishing House has published the 11th volume of "The History of World War II 1939-1945 [Istoriya vtoroy mirovoy voyny 1939-1945]" devoted to the end of World War II. The volume has been prepared by the USSR Defense Ministry Military History Institute together with the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of General History and Institute of History of the USSR.

The volume examines the military, political and economic processes which took place in the Far East, Pacific Ocean and Southeast Asia in the concluding period of the war. It covers the allies' military operations, the Soviet Union's entry into the war against militarist Japan and the Soviet Army's defeat of the major grouping of Japanese troops--the Kwantung Army deployed near the Soviet and Mongolian borders--which led Japan to unconditional capitulation. As a result of the defeat of fascist Germany and the overthrow of militarist Japan, the democratic forces of the world headed by the Soviet Union won a worldwide-historic victory.

The work reveals comprehensively the CPSU's leading role in organizing the achievement of victory over militarist Japan. Great attention is devoted to the implementation of the Soviet Armed Forces' liberation mission in Asia, above all northeast China and Korea, and to an examination of problems connected with the ending of the war and the postwar policy of the powers in the Far East. The volume ends with the materials of the Tokyo international trial of major Japanese war ciminals.

The publication of the multivolume "The History of the World War II 1939-1945" is being undertaken under the leadership of a main editorial commission headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union, D. F. Ustinov.